PARTABGARH:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XLVII

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

BY

H. R. NEVILL, I.C.S.

ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED BY F. LUKER, SUPDT., GOVT. PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES.

1904.

Price Rs. 2-8 (3*s*. 6*d*.).

GAZETTEER OF PARTABGARH.

CONTENTS.

PREFACE.

THE portion devoted to Partábgarh in the old Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh was practically a reprint of the Settlement Report of Captain W. E. Forbes, which in its turn was largely taken from the Report of Mr. R. Moss King. The present volume contains but little old matter and has been compiled from various sources, such as the Settlement Report of Mr. J. Sanders, I.C.S., and notes provided by Mr. L. H. Turner I.C.S., and Mr. G. Whittle, I.C.S. The early history of the district has been contributed by Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S.

NAINI TAL:
June 1904.

H. R. N.

y

ct 1

CHAPTER I.

General Features.

The district of Partabgarh forms part of the Fyzabad division and occupies the south-eastern corner of the Province of Oudh. It consists of a long strip of country of varying breadth, extending for some 68 miles from west to east, and lying between the parallels of 25° 34′ and 26° 11′ north latitude, and 81° 19′ and 82° 27′ east longitude. The total area of the district in 1902 was 922,920 acres or 1440·65 square miles. The boundary is partly natural and partly conventional. To the north lies the district of Sultanpur, the adjoining parganas being those of Amethi, Asal and Chanda. To the west are the Parshadepur and Salon parganas of the Salon tahsíl in Rai Bareli. The western portion of the southern boundary is formed by the Ganges which flows along the borders of this district in a south-easterly direction for some 30 miles, separating Oudh from the Allahabad district. From the village of Arjunpur on the Ganges the boundary curves upwards to the north-east for several miles and then turns east again, marching with Allahabad till it reaches the Jaunpur district. The latter forms the eastern boundary as far north as the Gumti river, which washes the district for about five miles in the extreme north-east, separating Partabgarh from the Aldemau pargana of Sultanpur. On the south there are several detached villages lying outside the borders of the district; 17 of these, belonging to the Patti tahsíl, are surrounded by Jaunpur territory, and three others, which form part of tahsíl Kunda, lie within the borders of Allahabad. On the other hand, a small block of twenty villages, known as the pargana of Mirzapur-Chauhari of the Allahabad district, is enclosed by the Patti tahsíl.

Boundaries and area.

Towns and villages.

Partabgarh is a typical district of south-eastern Oudh, with the dense population and close cultivation which characterize that part of the province. It is essentially a rural tract; the towns are very few in number and no one of them is of any great size or importance. The largest is Bela-Partabgarh, the headquarters, commonly called Partabgarh, a municipal town with a population of 8,041 souls in 1901. Next comes the old town of Partabgarh, usually known for the sake of distinction as Partabgarh Qasba, which contained 5,148 inhabitants at the last census. Manikpur is shorn of its ancient greatness and is now a mere collection of detached sites with a total population of 3,673 persons. The only other town is the bazár of Katra Medniganj, which contained 2,123 inhabitants in 1901, and is an insignificant place three miles south of Bela. All the other places in the district are literally villages; in some cases they borrow distinction from the possession of a tahsíl or police-station, but usually they are merely collections of cultivators' houses, and for the most part consist of many small scattered hamlets. The urban population is consequently extremely small, about two per cent. of the whole. According to the census figures this is greater than in the adjoining district of Sultanpur; but the latter actually has many places which are not classified as towns, but which are very much larger than Katra Medniganj. There were in 1901, besides the four towns, 2,167 villages in the district, with an average population of 412 inhabitants and an average of 5·15 persons per house. Only 24 villages contained over 2,000 inhabitants, while 132 had between 1,000 and 2,000, and 2,011 less than 1,000 persons each.

Topography.

The district, considered as a whole, is a fairly level plain, of which nearly every part is equally fertile and well cultivated. The ordinary dead level is here and there relieved by gentle undulations, and, in the vicinity of the rivers and rain streams, by ravines and broken ground. The southern portion in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ganges is perhaps more densely wooded than other parts. In places may be seen stretches of unculturable *úsar*, but these do not extend over any considerable area. For the most part rich and varied cultivation, with magnificent groves of mango, *mahua* and other trees, combine to

form a pleasing landscape, relieved by the neatly-built villages and hamlets. The average altitude is 300 feet above the level of the sea, and the gentle slope of the country is from north-west to south-east. The general aspect of the country is strongly influenced by the rivers and streams which pass through it, and these may next be described in order.

The largest is the Ganges, which flows along the south-western border for a distance of some thirty miles. It flows in a series of bold sweeping curves from its first point of contact with the district at the village of Murassapur in the Manikpur pargana, past the fort of Kalakankar, the old towns of Manikpur and Gutni, and thence along the southern boundary of Bihar to its exit at Jahanabad. From Murassapur to Gutni the river flows close under the old bank which in places, as at the Manikpur fort, rises to a great height above the stream. From Gutni onwards for some twelve or fifteen miles there is a rich *khádir* of varying breadth; in places it is very narrow, but elsewhere it extends inland for nearly four miles. This lowlying tract is partly covered with thick *jhau* or tamarisk jungle, which affords a refuge for wild pig and nilgai; part of it is cultivated and part forms an excellent grazing-ground for cattle. Most of this *khádir* land is leased by the proprietors to cultivators, who pay a high rent for the right of tillage and pasture. The banks of the river are much less broken and channelled by ravines than those of the Sai and its tributaries and allow of more continuous cultivation. Here are to be found some of the best villages of the district, such as Benti, Jahanabad, Gutni and Shahpur. The slopes in some places are neatly terraced in three or four stages for the purpose of growing tobacco, and the terraces, rich with the dark green of the crop and the heights crowned with trees and hamlets, afford a very picturesque view. Further inland the surface is somewhat uneven, but excellent spring crops are raised, especially in Benti and the adjoining villages. **Ganges river.**

The only tributary of the Ganges in this district is the Daur. This begins as a shallow ravine in the stiff clay soil in the centre of pargana Manikpur, near Ranimau, and runs tortuously in a south-easterly direction nearly parallel to the Ganges, joining that river amid a network of ravines at the southern **Daur river.**

extremity of the district near Jahanabad. Between the Daur and the Ganges is a strip of land consisting of high plateaux bounded by the ravines which lead down to the river; these stretches are flat with crumbling edges, and grow the characteristic crops of the loam tracts of the district.

The Benti lake.

About midway in this strip there is a remarkable formation, known as the Benti lake. This is a flat and lowlying expanse of land about seven square miles in area; bounded on the north, west and east by the old high bank and the uplands above it, which rise more or less steeply to a height varying from ten to thirty feet. On the south side there is a narrow strip of land separating the lake from the Ganges *khâdir*, with which the lake formerly communicated by a narrow channel. Originally the flood water of the Ganges used to rush in through this channel, filling the lake to a depth of 15 or 20 feet: when the floods subsided, much of the water was imprisoned, as the outlet was higher than the bed of the lake. Captain Chapman, the former owner of the under-proprietary rights of Benti, erected a high embankment 5,300 feet in length along the river front; thus excluding the water and reclaiming the lake, more than half of which is now cultivated. In addition to the great embankment, the reclamation works consist of an elaborate system of sluices, a wide and deep circular drain for the reception of the water from the uplands which is passed out by the sluice gates, several cross drains which are also used for irrigation channels and fed by steam pumps on the river bed, and two concentric circular embankments in the lake itself. There are also thirteen masonry embankments at the mouths of the ravines which empty into the lake. In places the ravine land has been levelled, sloping inwards towards the terrace walls, so that the rain water is arrested and serves to fertilize the land.* The Benti lake was clearly an ancient bed of the river at one period; there is no other exactly similar formation in this district; but near Gutni, a few miles higher up, a well-defined old bed of the river is now almost wholly cultivated.

The Naiya jhîls.

Beyond the Daur the land sinks northwards to a curious series of large jhîls which appears to have been at one time a

* For an account of the reclamation works see Agricultural Ledger, 16 of 1894.

continuous river. This line of jhíls is very irregular and contorted; but the general direction is from west to east through the middle of the Kunda tahsíl, and roughly parallel to the course of the Ganges. These jhíls are usually narrow and deep, having a depth ranging from four to six feet even in the cold weather. They are generally known as the Naiya and are locally called by the name of *nadi;* they appear to be a continuation of the similar line running through Rai Bareli. The ground on either side of this line is light, especially on the inside of the bends, and more akin to the soil along the river banks than to the clay which surrounds many of the isolated jhíls.

Sai river.

North of this line of lakes extends the broad watershed of the Sai, which occupies the greater part of the district. This river rises to the north of Hardoi, and after traversing that district, as well as Lucknow, Unao and Rai Bareli, enters Partabgarh on the west at Mustafabad in Ateha. Its course at first is exceedingly tortuous, consisting of numerous bends and contortions which form loops large and small, and enclose fertile plateaux of land. After forming the boundary between Rampur and Ateha, it passes east for some miles through the upper part of the central pargana of Partabgarh, then descending and ascending in a series of large curves reaches the district headquarters. From this point it turns south and then south-east, as far as the extreme eastern boundary of the Partabgarh tahsíl. Entering Patti, it bends north as far as the ancient fort of Kot Bilkhar, and then south-east, leaving the district at the village of Daniwan and entering Jaunpur after a course of 45 miles through Partabgarh. It finally joins the Gumti about twenty miles south-east of the town of Jaunpur. In the dry season the Sai is narrow, shallow and easily fordable, while its tributaries become mere ravines; but in the rains the latter carry a large volume of water into the river, which rises to a considerable height and acquires a great velocity. The zigzag twists of the river, though frequent at intervals along its whole course, are most marked at its entry into the district; it would seem that they are formed by the resistance of hard soil and kankar reefs, which compelled the river to turn aside to pierce the softer surrounding land. The banks of the Sai are in many places high and are generally

well defined. In places they are broken and pierced by ravines which sometimes extend for several hundred yards, while elsewhere they slope down gradually to the river bed in long parallel undulations. In this state they are usually cultivated; but ordinarily the banks consist of high and broken ground with a crumbling soil; the more elevated parts standing like steep isolated mounds, bare of vegetation or covered with coarse grass, while the interstices are filled with the river floods in the rains and cultivated for the rabi harvest. The broken ground spreads inland for varying distances and sometimes is a mile in breadth. In places the banks are clothed with dense mango and *mahua* groves, a little distance beyond the reach of floods. This is especially the case in the west; but elsewhere the land near the river is bare of trees and unattractive in the extreme. The culturable land in the angles of the river is either closely tilled or covered with fine groves and jungle. The best of these plateaux are those at Dalippur in Patti and at Kaithaula and Agai in Rampur.

Naiya river.

The Sai has many tributary streams, but few of them are of any great size or importance. The first to join it in this district is the Naiya, which rises in Rai Bareli and, after traversing pargana Ateha from north to south, falls into the Sai on the left bank opposite Kaithaula. At first it is a mere ravine, and never becomes more than a narrow stream; like the other tributaries, it has high banks, usually stiff with kankar, becoming more and more broken as it approaches the parent stream, which it joins amid a network of ravines.

Chamraura river.

About 18 miles to the east of the Naiya, the Sai is joined by the Chamraura, a moderately-shallow stream, which rises in the Sultanpur district and flows through the north-west corner of Patti and the upper central portion of the Partabgarh pargana to join the Sai near Belaghat. It has a broad bed and a small *khádir*; the channel is well defined, and during the rains carries a large volume of water.

Paraya.

The next affluent on the same bank is the Paraya. This appears first as a narrow depression near the northern border of pargana Patti. It flows south parallel to the Chamraura, at a distance of four or five miles from that stream. After the

junction of the latter with the Sai, it continues south for some few miles, flowing parallel to the southward bend of the Sai, which it joins at the apex of the bend near Kot Bilkhar. Another parallel *nála* without a name rises in the upper centre of Patti and flows due south, past the tahsíl headquarters to join the river at Daniwan on the Jaunpur borders; further on are the Tambura and Pili streams, the former running eastwards below Parhat along the Jaunpur boundary, and the latter cutting off a small piece from the eastern point of the district; it is a shallow stream which rises a few miles above the northern border of Patti and traverses the pargana for four or five miles. Pili river.

The tributaries of the Sai on the right or south bank are fewer and of less importance. The first is the Chhoiya, which rises in a jhíl in the Salon tahsíl, just beyond the western borders of the district, and after a course of eight or nine miles joins the Sai in the north-west of pargana Rampur, between Agai and Kaithaula. The Loni rises in the jhíl tract of pargana Rampur, near Dharupur, and flows in an easterly direction along the northern border of Dhingwas and into pargana Partabgarh, to join the Sai at a point about the middle of its course through the district. The Sakarni is a similar stream that drains part of Partabgarh and falls into the Sai at Bahonchra, some five or six miles east of the junction with the Loni. It has high and often steep banks, and as it nears the river is almost lost in a wilderness of broken ground. The Bakulahi rises to the south of the district and flows in a north-easterly direction in an exceedingly tortuous channel to join the Sai a little above Dalippur. Besides these, there are many other ravines and channels of lesser length. Chhoiya river. Loni river. Sakarni. Bakulahi.

Lastly, in the extreme north-east of the district there is the Gumti, which forms the boundary for four miles only, where it abuts on the adjacent district of Sultanpur. It is a large and navigable river, but it hardly affects this district. It is crossed by the ferry at Birahimpur on the road from Patti to Kadipur. Gumti river.

The general lie of the country and the drainage is determined by the course of the rivers, especially the Sai and its affluents. It may be observed that the northern tributaries of the Sai run from north to south; but those on the right bank are more wandering and generally have an eastward tendency. It Drainage.

would thus appear that in the western half of the district the watershed slopes from west to east. Here the drainage is often defective, and this is especially the case in pargana Rampur, between the Loni and the long chain of jhíls already mentioned. A similar depression occurs in the south of the Patti tahsíl. In these tracts the principal swamps are to be found.

Lakes and jhíls. The total area under water in 1902 amounted to 72,778 acres or 113 square miles. Most of this consists of large shallow jhíls and swamps in which the surface water collects where there is no defined line of drainage. Many of them dry up in the cold season, as large quantities of water are taken out for irrigation. They are most numerous in the Patti tahsíl and in the Rampur and Bihar parganas. In the south-east of Patti there is a long series of swamps, some of which are of immense size. The largest is the Naurehra jhíl, which covers some four square miles and is never quite dry. Others of considerable size are those at Shahpur, Adharganj, Daudpur, Atarsand and Sakra. There are also many jhíls in the north-east, and in fact wherever the inequalities of the surface caused by the Sai and its tributaries disappear, these collections of water are to be found. They are an invariable accompaniment of clay soil. In the Partabgarh tahsíl jhíls are less frequent than elsewhere, but are by no means few, and some are large, as for instance those at Rangauli, and at Sirsi and Niwari near Jethwara, while there are many sheets of water in the extreme south. In Kunda they are exceptionally numerous: the jhíl tract covers the north-east of Manikpur and Bihar, the whole of Dhingwas and the greater part of Rampur. In many parts, as in pargana Dhingwas, the water rises to within five or six feet of the surface, and consequently all the depressions are filled. The largest lakes are those at Raipur-Bhagdara and Derwa, while several of those in the chain of jhíls between Sangramgarh and Bihar are of considerable size. At one time Raja Hanwant Singh of Rampur tried to drain the jhíls at Sangramgarh by making a cutting to the Ganges; but the attempt proved abortive, and it is very doubtful whether anything could be done in this direction to improve the drainage and remove the danger of waterlogging.

The precarious tracts of the district are few and not extensive. In the clay circles where the jhíls predominate, there is an ample supply of water in ordinary years; but in the case of the Naiya, where the subsoil is sandy, an early cessation of the rains is liable to be dangerous, as unprotected wells cannot be made in sufficient numbers. The danger is greater, however, in unusually wet years, for then, owing to the absence of proper drainage, the tract suffers from saturation, the injury being greatest in those villages which lie close to the jhíls. In the clay tract of Patti, on the other hand, although there is an equal danger of water-logging in wet years, wells can easily be dug when the natural reservoirs of water fail. The villages classed as precarious from these causes include 41 in pargana Bihar, 18 in Dhingwas, ten in Bihar, nine in Manikpur, and all those lying in the lake belts of Patti and the extreme south of Partabgarh. The other class of precarious villages includes those in the broken and sandy tracts along the Sai, in which wells cannot be made and which are consequently dependent on the rainfall. Under this head come five villages of Ateha, ten in Rampur, and many similarly situated in parts of Partabgarh and Patti. In the same way, in pargana Manikpur eight of the villages along the Ganges have no wells for irrigation, and three others in the interior of the pargana are dependent on the rainfall. So too, in Patti, in the extreme east along the Gumti, there are a few villages with a light soil resembling that of the Sai tract. Another source of serious danger lies in the gradual extension of the ravines along the Sai and on the high bank of the Ganges, and it is conceivable that in the course of time this cause may seriously affect the prosperity of individual villages. It cannot be expected that tenants with no permanent interest in the land will take action to prevent this injury; the matter must rest with the landlords. **Precarious tracts.**

Scattered about the district at intervals are patches of jungle land, chiefly covered with the *dhák* tree and nowhere very extensive. In former days the jungle area was very much larger, but in the peaceful times following on the British annexation large stretches of *dhák* jungle have been cleared, and those that remain are confined to the worst soils. They are only found on **Jungles.**

level land and sometimes stretch in belts across *úsar* plains or elsewhere skirt the cultivated fields. These jungles form the principal grazing-grounds of the district; the trees seldom grow thickly, although there are some fairly dense thickets in the east and west. The leaves when green are used for fodder, and when dry for fuel. The trees are lopped yearly and are never allowed to grow to any height. In the broken and unfertile ground along the banks of the rivers and streams the babul is often to be seen. Along the Sai, in pargana Ateha and at frequent intervals lower down in its course, dense thickets of babul mixed with other jungle trees occur. In some places the tree is planted; in the Benti property the babul avenues along the embankment are at once ornamental and useful, as they form a great additional source of strength to the earthwork. The other indigenous jungle trees call for little remark. The most common are the pipal, bargad, pakar, amaltas, kachnar and bakain. The rest are more properly classed as cultivated trees, as they chiefly occur in the groves and the avenues that line the roadsides. The palm tree is not common. A few fine trees are to be seen in the neighbourhood of Manikpur, but most have died off or been cut down and have not been replaced.

Groves. On the other hand, the district contains an abundance of artificial groves, and in this respect it probably surpasses all other parts of the United Provinces. In 1863 groves covered no less than 7·51 per cent. of the total area of the district. The proportion was highest in the Partabgarh tahsíl, where it amounted to 8·38 per cent.; but in the Manikpur pargana of the Kunda tahsíl it rose to the extraordinary figure of 9·09 per cent. The majority of these groves dated from Nawabi times, and these trees were generally planted by the teanats, to whom the landlords readily accorded this permission as an inducement to them to settle in their villages. At that time tenants had to be bribed to take up their abode in a village and cultivate its land, whereas at the present day they have in some estates to pay for the privilege of planting trees. The groves are a valuable property to them and they mortgage them freely. It was at one time apprehended that the old trees were in many places falling under the axe, without any attempt being made to replace them by fresh

plantations; but an inquiry made by the Settlement Officer showed that, so far from diminishing, the grove area was gradually extending. This conclusion was fully justified by the experience of the next thirty years. During this period the planting was chiefly done by the landlords, great and small. The taluqdar of Baispur especially devoted his attention to increasing the grove area in his villages. In 1893 the grove lands of the district covered over 70,500 acres or 7·63 per cent. of the whole area. In the Partabgarh tahsíl it had risen to 9·38 per cent.; but in Patti and Kunda there had been a slight decrease, which was most noticeable in the parganas of Dhingwas and Bihar. In Dhingwas, however, there is the finest mango grove in the district, known as the Lakhpera and covering nearly 80 acres. Other splendid groves are to be found at Sonpura in the extreme east of Patti; at Jethwara, Mandhata, and Bahlolpur in pargana Partabgarh; at Narwal, Ranki, Mustafabad and Lakhanpur in Ateha; and at Manikpur and Dayalpur in pargana Manikpur. Since the settlement there has been a somewhat noticeable decrease in the grove area, for in 1902 it had fallen to 65,359 acres or 7·08 per cent. of the whole district; but even now it is unusually large. Every pargana showed a decline, but the decrease was greatest in the Kunda tahsíl.

Grove trees.

In these groves the mango is the commonest tree. Next comes the *mahua*, which is probably more abundant in Partabgarh than in any other district of Oudh; it is most frequently to be found in pargana Ateha and in Partabgarh to the north of the Sai. Mixed groves of mango and *mahua* are also very common, and especially in Kunda; but in the east the former greatly predominates. The *mahua* is a very valuable tree; its fruit is largely used for the distillation of spirit and also as food for cattle; the seed, too, is extensively employed for the manufacture of oil for burning. Other grove trees include the tamarind, shisham, tun, jamun, siras, gular and ním, all of which are to be found in and around the villages. Besides these, there are several varieties of cultivated fruit trees, such as the kathal or jack-fruit, the bél and mulberry. The orange, lemon, guava, pomegranate and other finer fruits are only to be found in the gardens of the wealthier zamindars and the residents of

the towns. Bamboos, another valuable asset, are very common, especially in the neighbourhood of villages where they were planted to serve as a protection or rampart during the troublous days of the Nawabi rule.

Grove tenures.

The tenure of groves may be classified under one of four different heads. In the first place a grove may have been planted by the proprietor of the village who has subsequently lost his right in the land, but has retained his grove; in this case his tenure is of the nature of an under-proprietary right. Secondly, where a cultivator has planted a grove by permission of the landlord, the occupancy of the grove may follow the occupancy of the land, whether rent has been paid for it or not; but usually he is only entitled to the usufruct, and has no right to the land after the groves ceases to exist. Lastly, where the proprietor has made over land for planting a grove to any person other than a cultivator, whether a sum of money as *nazarána* has been paid for the privilege or not, and the grantee has exercised a full proprietary right over the trees without paying rent, he has merely occupation of the land by favour and cannot claim to be maintained in possession without rent, while his right of property in the trees will be upheld according to local custom. At the first regular settlement the grove area of any mahal that exceeded ten per cent. of the total area was assessed to revenue; but at the last settlement grove land was exempted. As, however, many landowners had planted groves within a few years before the assessment, the land continuing to be cultivated, and as many claims to exemption were made on account of groves, where one or two trees stood in a cultivated plot, it was directed that if land containing trees bears ordinary crops, it must be treated as arable land.

Grazing-grounds.

The absence of sufficient pasture land is one of the great wants of the district. The grass of the groves affords good grazing, but it is very rapidly exhausted. There is a certain amount of good grazing land covered with rich grass along the banks of the Ganges, but this only supplies a small portion of the district. The *úsar* plains for a short period of the year provide a very scanty pasture, but for the most part the cattle are fed on chopped straw, young shoots of bajra and juar and oil-cake;

oil-seeds being grown with nearly every rabi crop. Thatching grass grows profusely in many parts; especially in the broken grounds near rivers. It is chiefly found along the banks of the Ganges, and to some extent in the neighbourhood of the Sai and other rivers. It is of considerable value, as every part of it is used. The leaf or blade is called *sarpat* and is employed for thatching. The upper portion of the stem is used for making winnowing fans and the like, and also for the coverings of carts during wet weather; while the wrappers and sheaths are known as *munj*, from which twine and matting are manufactured.

Waste land. The barren area consists chiefly of sterile *úsar* plains and the sandy tracts broken by ravines along the banks of the rivers. The land technically classified as barren includes that occupied by sites and roads, which amounted to about 40,000 acres in 1902, as against 31,846 acres in 1863; and also that covered by water, which varies from year to year, but on an average amounts to some 75,000 acres. Excluding these, the barren land at the first regular settlement was about 147,000 acres or 15·97 per cent. of the whole area of the district. In 1893 this had decreased by 4,700 acres, but this probably represented land that had formerly been classed as culturable waste, but which was so poor as never to repay cultivation. The largest proportionate area of barren land was in the Patti tahsíl, where it amounted to 18·53 per cent., while in Kunda it was 16·8 and in Partabgarh only 10·27 per cent. of the whole area. Perhaps the widest stretch of *úsar* in the district is that in the Patti pargana, between Sakra and Saifabad. Since the settlement there has been a very large decrease in the barren area, but this is mainly due to a difference in classification. In 1902 the unculturable waste amounted to 125,946 acres, or only 13·6 per cent. of the total area of the district. In the Partabgarh tahsíl it was no more than 8·13 per cent., in Kunda 15·2 and in Patti 16·9 per cent.

Úsar. The *úsar* plains vary in different parts of the district. In the northern half they are harder and the soil less impregnated with the saline efflorescence known as *reh* than in the south. In the latter portion the *úsar* is often one stretch of soft powdery *reh*, perfectly white and glistening in the sunshine like snow. This peculiarity is chiefly noticeable in the jhíl tract,

but the *reh* is not to be seen in the cultivated fields and there are no signs of its spreading. The *úsar* plains often extend for two or three miles, but are usually narrow. They are to be found in all parts of the district, but especially where the drainage is defective, as in the Rampur pargana.

Minerals. The mineral products of the district are few and generally unimportant. The geology exposes nothing but the ordinary Gangetic alluvium. Salt earth occurs in many places, and formerly large quantities of salt were manufactured. The trade was stopped shortly after the reoccupation of Oudh—a measure which inflicted great loss on the Lunias, who were thus deprived of their ancestral occupation, and also on certain landowners, one of whom, the taluqdar of Pirthiganj, used to derive some Rs. 40,000 annually from this source. Prior to annexation the contract for the manufacture of salt was farmed for Rs. 72,000. In 1856 the revenue was 61,496, and in 1859 it had risen to Rs. 68,022 in this district alone. It was chiefly obtained from the numerous salt wells along the Sai, especially in the neighbourhood of Partabgarh and Ateha. The Lunias used to pay Rs. 50 annually for each well. The better kinds were exported to Sultanpur and thence to Chinhat near Lucknow and other places. Saltpetre was also extensively manufactured and is still produced in some quantity. In 1901 the Salt Department issued 18 licenses for its manufacture in eight villages, all in the Kunda tahsíl. For many years, however, the production of this substance was prohibited on the ground that it afforded too many facilities for the illicit manufacture of salt. It is obtained by collecting the efflorescence on saline soil, and the work of refining is carried on by Lunias. The only other mineral products deserving of mention are *reh*, the saline efflorescence that appears on *úsar* soil, and is used by Dhobis as a substitute for salt and also in the manufacture of crude glass for bangles; and the conglomerate carbonate of lime known universally as kankar. The latter is found in beds all over the district, especially in the *úsar* tracts, and is very largely quarried and exported for ballast and for metalling roads. The chief quarries are close to the railways in order to secure facility of transport. Kankar is found both in the

nodular and block form; the latter is used largely for building, and much may be seen in the old town of Manikpur and along the banks of the Ganges. Kankar is also extensively burnt for the manufacture of lime, which is of good quality. For building purposes it is not much used owing to the cost. All permanent structures are made of locally-burnt bricks, while sun-dried bricks are used for cheaper work. The majority of the houses are, however, built of mud. The brick makers turn out enormous quantities of tiles for roofing, which are now widely used in preference to thatch. The price of building materials is practically the same as in the adjoining district of Sultanpur; it chiefly depends on the cost of labour and the distance over which the materials have to be carried.

It is only to be expected that in so highly cultivated and densely populated a district wild animals should be scarce. There are but few extensive jungles, but in the ravines and broken land along the Sai and elsewhere wolves still occur in considerable numbers. But they are not so common now as in former days. From 1861 to 1870 as many as 256 wolves were destroyed; but for the ten years ending 1900 the total was 88 wolves and 53 cubs. A reward is given for every wolf killed, at the rate of six rupees for a full-grown animal and one rupee for a cub. Beside wolves, there are but few other wild animals. Jackals and foxes abound; wild pig are found in considerable numbers in the tamarisk jungle along the Ganges; and here, too, are a few nilgai, as well as in one or two small jungles in the interior. They do a certain amount of damage to the crops, but they are protected from destruction by religious scruples of the Hindu landowners. Antelope are unknown in this district. Monkeys are not very numerous and are chiefly confined to the large groves from which they sally out to lay the fields waste in their neighbourhood. Small game are scarce. Geese and ducks visit the district in quantities, but live in the large open sheets of water and are difficult to approach. Snipe are uncommon except in one or two places; quail may be found in some numbers, and the black partridge has been seen along the banks of the Ganges, but is exceedingly rare. There is no trade in birds' skins in this district. Fauna.

Fisheries.

The rivers and tanks, both natural and artificial, abound with fish, which are used as food by the great bulk of the population whenever obtainable. The species are those common to all the districts of the south of Oudh. In the tanks the fishing season begins in November and continues till May or June. In the rivers the season is much the same, save that at the beginning of the rains, when the river is in flood for the first time in the year, larger quantities of fish are often caught in one week than have been taken during the course of several weeks previously. Fishing is principally done by Kahars; but other castes, such as Lunias, Pasis, Kewats and Kanjars, engage in the pursuit as a subsidiary means of subsistence. Very few persons depend solely on fishing for a livelihood. The fish are caught in various ways: nets of different shapes and sizes of mesh are employed, the latter in some cases being very small and occasioning a large destruction of fry; traps and baskets of many kinds are also used, especially when the tanks are drying up and when the fields are inundated during the rains; and the *pachki* or three-pronged spear is largely adopted, wherever the water is sufficiently shallow and clear to admit of its employment. The fish when caught are hawked in the bazárs; the price varies with the size and species, but is not ordinarily above two annas per *sér*, while the smaller kinds are much cheaper.

Cattle.

The cattle of the district are small and suffer from the deficiency of good pasture; but though insignificant in appearance, they are sturdy and enduring. The average price of a air pair of plough-bullocks is Rs. 30, but larger sums are paid for the superior beasts imported from Bundelkhand. The animals are for the most stall-fed, their fodder consisting chiefly of *bhúsa* and *karbi*, the latter being the chopped stalks of bajra and juar which are largely grown for the purpose and cut when young. The supply is augmented by oil-cake; oil-seeds being grown with nearly every rabi crop. Breeding is left entirely to the course of nature; attempts were at one time made to improve the breed on one or two estates under the Court of Wards, but the experiment proved a failure; the cows were too small for the imported bulls, which drove off the small indigenous animals and thus brought breeding to a stand-still. The supply of cattle is large

and may be taken as a sign of the general prosperity of the agricultural classes. Nearly every tenant, even the smallest, has his pair of plough-animals, and these are universally employed not only for ploughing, but also for working the wells. A large number is, however, necessary, for if the cultivators did not in many cases possess more than one plough and more than one pair of these small bullocks, they would not get much of their land ploughed at all. In 1892, at the time of the last settlement, the number of plough-cattle was given as 248,538, which gave an average of 2·17 cattle per plough and an average duty of 4·34 acres—a low figure compared with that of other districts, but higher than in Sultanpur. At the first regular settlement the plough duty was 5·13 acres, but the recorded number of cattle was very much greater, amounting to 410,441, although this probably included cows and young stock.

Cattle census.

A regular cattle census was made in August 1899, and it was then ascertained that there had been a considerable decrease; but whether this was real or apparent it is difficult to say. The result may have been partly due to the scarcity of 1897, which undoubtedly caused a considerable mortality among cattle. The total number of bullocks was 226,644 and of male buffaloes 13,167, which gave 2·18 animals per plough and a duty of 4·51 acres. The latter figure was identical with that of the adjoining district of Sultanpur and lower than in any other part of the United Provinces. It betokens a poor breed, but also careful cultivation. Cows and cow buffaloes numbered 117,741 and 72,502 respectively, the figures being somewhat above the average for Oudh. The buffalo is held in the greater estimation and yields the finest ghí; milch-buffaloes can always be obtained, the price ranging up to Rs. 10 per *sér* of milk given. The country cows yield but little milk, and that of very poor quality. Cows and buffaloes are kept by Musalmans, Ghosis and Qurreshis for the sale of their milk—a trade which they carry on along with agriculture. To the census figures given must be added that of young stock, which amounted to 151,761. A second census was made in 1904. It was then ascertained that the number of bullocks was 254,658 and male buffaloes 14,469, giving 2·16 animals to the recorded

number of ploughs. Cows numbered 122,949 and cow-buffaloes 70,373.

Horses. There have been but few attempts at horse-breeding in the district, and the ponies and donkeys are almost always under-sized, inferior and overworked. The former numbered 11,765 and the latter 2,798 in 1899, while at the last enumeration the figures were 11,873 and 2,509 respectively. A horse stallion has recently been procured by the district board, and this, it is hoped, will give an impetus to horse-breeding. Raja Rampal Singh has also for some years paid attention to the matter and has bred some very good animals. The Court of Wards has recently started an experiment in mule-breeding on the Bhadri estate, but little success has been achieved. The climate is said by the people to be unsuitable to horse-breeding, and consequently the comparatively small number of animals can hardly be considered a sign of poverty.

Sheep and goats. There is a fine breed of sheep in the Kunda tahsíl, and large numbers are to be found there and in all parts of the district. The shepherds sell but few, as they prefer to keep them for their wool, out of which they manufacture blankets. They are grazed on the stubbles and their manure is much sought after by the landowners. In 1899 there were 61,282 sheep in the district—a higher figure than in any other part of Oudh, and at the last census they had increased to 84,295. Goats also are very numerous, but not in the same unusual proportion. At the census they numbered 85,924 and were found in the largest numbers in the Partabgarh tahsíl. In 1904 the numbers had risen enormously, the total being 215,432; but this increase was common to all districts and may be ascribed to improved enumeration. At one time an attempt was made to improve the breed by the introduction of the larger trans-Jumna goat; but the experiment failed, probably for the want of proper pasturage. Goats' flesh as well as goats' milk is a common article of food amongst all classes. The shepherds who keep large flocks of sheep and goats manufacture and sell ghí made from the mixed milk of both animals; it finds a ready sale and is mainly consumed by the poor.

Cattle disease. Cattle disease does not appear to have been at any time prevalent in this district. The report on the regular settlement

shows that rinderpest had already made its appearance and that foot-and-mouth disease was also recognised, although it had not been accompanied by an excessive mortality. The returns of cattle disease are notoriously unreliable, and it is exceedingly difficult to identify the native names for the various complaints. The figures from 1897 to 1903 inclusive show an annual average mortality of 172 animals, which is very small. A total of two deaths in 1903 is manifestly absurd. It would seem that there was a somewhat severe outbreak of rinderpest in 1897, and a less violent epidemic in 1899. Foot-and-mouth disease constantly occurs, but does no great damage. Anthrax makes its appearance from time to time, but only locally. The disappearance of rinderpest in 1903 is a remarkable feature which is common to the whole of the United Provinces. For the purpose of checking the spread of cattle disease the services of a veterinary assistant have been placed at the disposal of the district board.

The climate of the district resembles that of the rest of southern Oudh and closely approximates to the conditions prevailing in the Allahabad and Fatehpur districts to the south, although the maximum heat in the hottest months is less than that experienced in the adjacent tracts south of the Ganges. On the whole the climate of Partabgarh is good and fairly healthy. The cold weather, which ordinarily extends from the middle of October to the middle of March, is dry and bracing, although in some seasons east winds and cloudy weather are prevalent. In the hot weather westerly winds prevail and often blow with considerable strength for days at a time. Except for the rainfall, no regular meteorological records are taken in this district. The greatest range of temperature occurs in April and the minimum in August in ordinary years. The hottest month is May, with an average mean temperature of 91·7°; this is very closely followed by June, with 91·3°. The highest mean temperature ever recorded in any month was 98·6° in June, 1878. The coldest months are December and January, the mean average temperature from 1868 to 1893 being 59·8° in each case.* In the cold weather frosts are not unknown and Climate.

*Final Report of 1896, Appendix III.

generally cause damage, the arhar crop being especially susceptible to their influence.

Rainfall. Rain-gauges are maintained and observations recorded at each of the tahsíl headquarters, and separate figures are available since 1870. The average recorded fall for the whole district from 1864 to 1901 was 39·25 inches. The highest tahsíl average from 1870 to 1901 was that of Kunda, where the influence of the Ganges is more distinctly felt, the average annual fall being 40·27 inches. Partabgarh, which stands on the banks of the Sai, comes next, with 39·63 inches, which approximates very closely to the general average, and Patti has 38·24 inches, but the deficiency in this tahsíl is far from constant, as in many years it received more rain than the other parts. The greatest fall ever recorded was 78·69 inches at Pátti in 1894, a year of abnormal rain in all parts, the general average for the district being 74·62 inches. Other very wet years were 1870 and 1871, in each of which the average was over 61 inches, 1879, 1890, 1893 and 1897. In thirteen years since 1864 the recorded fall has been in excess of the average, and in all other cases below. The greatest defect occurred in 1877, when the average for the whole district was only 18·98 inches, and an inch less for the Patti tahsil. Another very dry year was 1881, when only 16·56 inches fell in Kunda, and the district average was 19·47. The famine year of 1896 was slightly worse, as the average for the district was 19·32 inches, and in Patti 17·91 inches. Apart from these, the only years in which less than 30 inches fell were 1873, 1882 and 1883. The result of a deficient rainfall depends mainly on its distribution ; in many years, such as 1868 and 1873, although the total was not very remarkably low, the distribution was capricious and unusual, and there was no rain during the latter part of August and the first half of September, the months in which it is chiefly needed for agricultural purposes. A moderate fall of rain in October is invaluable for the late rice, for otherwise water has to be taken out of the tanks and jhíls; these are, however, so numerous that the likelihood of damage is but slight. In most years there are good winter rains: in some more than enough, as continuous rain or cloudy weather means rust and blight. Perhaps the greatest

calamity next to severe hailstorms is a heavy downpour in November, as occurred in 1894. It rots the seed, which has all been sown by that time, and makes the ground too cold to permit a second sowing till it is almost too late to be of any use. This is not, however, a common occurrence, as will be seen by referring to the tables in the settlement report of 1896, in which the monthly falls from 1868 to 1894 are shown in diagrams.

Health. The healthiness of the district is illustrated by the tables of vital statistics given in the appendix to this volume.* In these the annual birth and death-rates from 1891 onwards are shown. The figures are necessarily inaccurate, but they may be taken as a rough guide. The increase in the population between 1891 and 1901 was not great, so that probably the figures bear a closer approximation to accuracy in the case of Partabgarh than in many other instances. The average birth-rate from 1891 to 1902 inclusive was 36·19 per mille. The highest in any year was 46·88 in 1902, but the figures are all very high from 1899 onwards. The lowest was 25·72 in 1895. The average death-rate for the same period was 29·92 per mille. The greatest mortality occurred in 1897, when the rate rose to 42·08; and the least in 1893, when the death-rate was only 20·16 as against a birth-rate of 38·4. Other years in which comparatively few deaths occurred were 1895, 1896 and 1902.

Fever. The chief cause of death is fever; but this does not assume the alarming proportions that characterize many districts in Oudh. From 1891 to 1902 the average mortality recorded under this head amounted to 41 per cent. of the total number of deaths, which is remarkably low when compared with 79·4 per cent. in Unao and 63·5 per cent. in Sultanpur for the same period. The rise and fall in the number of deaths from fever does not vary directly with the rainfall, for the lowest figure recorded was in 1894, the wettest year on record, and the highest occurred in 1897, a year of famine. It would appear that it rather depended on the prosperity or otherwise of the district and the consequent state of vitality of the inhabitants. Fever is most prevalent at the close of the rainy season, and generally disappears with the cool weather and westerly winds of November.

* Appendix, Tables III and IV.

Nearly four per cent. of the deaths recorded are attributed to bowel complaints, such as dysentery, and these are generally a result of malarial fever.

Epidemics. Epidemics are not very common, although cholera and small-pox make their appearance every year. There was a very bad outbreak of cholera in 1859, but no records are available to show the extent and duration of this visitation. From 1891 to 1902 cholera was responsible for nine per cent. of the total mortality, but the bulk of the deaths occurred in a few years only. In 1891 there was a terrible outbreak of this disease, and no less than 11,869 persons died. In the following year things were very little better, for the disease accounted for over 8,000 deaths. Other epidemics occurred in 1894, 1895 and 1900, as will be seen by a reference to the table.* Small-pox is far less common. The average number of deaths from this cause during the twelve years ending 1903 was 558, or about two per cent. of the total mortality; but if 1897 be omitted, a year in which there was a very severe epidemic accounting for 4,316 deaths, the average falls to less than 200, and over half of the remaining total comes from 1896, when over 1,500 deaths from small-pox were recorded. The population of Partabgarh is protected by vaccination to the extent of about 19 per cent., which is about the average for the Fyzabad Division. In 1903 the vaccinating staff comprised an Assistant Superintendent and 22 vaccinators, who performed 24,484 successful operations. That vaccination has made some headway is clear from the fact that the average number of operations performed annually from 1894 to 1898 was 22,161, while from 1899 to 1903 the average was 25,045.

Plague. The first outbreak of plague in the district occurred in February, 1902, at Katra Gulab Singh, a large village on the Allahabad border. The disease was supposed to have been imported by some Julahas from Bombay. A special plague staff was appointed and measures taken to secure segregation and disinfection, with such success that no other village in the district became infected from the place. In May, 1902, some cases occurred at Derwa, one of the largest bazárs of the district in the Kunda tahsíl. The plague staff moved thither and the

* Appendix, Table IV.

same measures were taken, the outbreak being stamped out in a fortnight. In August plague again appeared at Jalesarganj, the bazár of Dharupur in pargana Rampur, and some adjoining hamlets were affected, but the disease yielded to similar treatment and disappeared in September. In November an outbreak occurred at Lalgopalganj, a large bazár of pargana Bihar, half of which is in the Allahabad district. The staff migrated thither; but this time the epidemic spread, partly owing to the difficulty of control on the borders of another district. It first affected the surrounding villages and then spread to Kunda and over a large area of the south-west portion of the tahsíl; it gradually died out, however, and the district was free by March 1903. It lingered longest in the Musalman villages, such as Nindaura, in which the inhabitants obstinately refused to leave their houses, whole families being cut off in consequence. In April a few cases occurred in the municipality of Bela, but within a month it was eradicated, owing to the vigorous measures adopted, every case as it occurred being removed to a segregation camp. At the end of October 1903 plague again appeared in Bela; but the people were no longer so amenable to preventive action. The first two cases were with difficulty removed to the camp, but after this others absolutely refused to leave their houses. The disease then spread with great rapidity from one bazár to another, including Qasba Partabgarh and Katra Medniganj, until most of the villages in the eastern half of the Partabganj tahsíl and the west of Patti were infected. At one time about three-fourths of the people of Bela had left their homes; this caused an abatement of the epidemic, and the municipality was practically free by January, 1904. It continued in the villages till April and then gradually died out. It is a curious fact that Kunda was not affected in the second year, no cases occurring till March, 1904, when a few persons were seized with plague at Derwa. The people in 1903 soon learned the value of evacuating houses in infected villages, and in many cases the appearance of a dead rat was sufficient to induce them to take up their abode in temporary thatched huts in groves.

The census report of 1901 shows a total number of 2,844 persons in this district afflicted with infirmities. These include Infirmities.

the insane, blind, deaf-mutes and lepers. The total is low for Oudh, as smaller figures were only recorded in Gonda and Kheri. The number of insane persons was 96, which is lower than in any other part of Oudh, while the same is observed in the case of lepers, who numbered 150. There were 394 deaf-mutes, which is also a very moderate proportion, and 2,202 blind persons. Blindness seems in this case to be intimately connected with small-pox, and is most prevalent in Oudh, where vaccination is much less commonly resorted to than in other parts of the United Provinces. The number has, however, greatly decreased with the spread of vaccination, for in 1881 there were 2,548 blind persons in the district, and this had fallen to 2,425 in 1891. There has been a similar decline in the case of insanity, the figure in 1881 being 123, and a much larger fall in the number of lepers, of whom there were 271 in Partabgarh in 1881 and 216 ten years later. The figures for deaf-mutes are curious, for in 1881 they numbered but 258, while in 1891 there were no less than 535, which again decreased rapidly during the following decade. The cause of these variations is purely conjectural.

CHAPTER II.

Agriculture and Commerce.

Cultivated area.

The soil of the district is generally fertile, and the cultivation is careful and of a high class. The earliest available records of the cultivation are those of the first regular settlement which began in 1863. At that time the area under the plough was 448,648 acres, or 48·76 per cent. of the whole district. Since the first settlement there has been a marked increase in the cultivation in every pargana of the district. In 1863 the most highly developed tahsíl was Partabgarh, in which 54·12 per cent. of the whole area was cultivated—a very high proportion for that time. In the other tahsíls the percentage was about 46·5. The settlement was immediately followed by extensive clearances of jungle and waste land; and much that was declared to be sterile and fit for nothing was in a very short time bearing luxuriant crops. It was estimated that the cultivated area had increased by nearly 18,000 acres within five years of the declaration of the assessments. The landlords in the case of large tracts of jungle or waste often sold the land in patches to the highest bidders, usually Mahajans or other small capitalists, who at once set to work to clear the land. In the case of small plots the landlords let them out on clearing leases charged with a nominal rent for at least three years, and these were readily taken by the more skilled class of cultivators. In 1892, towards the termination of the settlement, the cultivated area had risen to 498,916 acres, which showed an increase of over 50,000 acres, and altogether amounted to 54·03 per cent. of the total area of the district. As before, the first place was taken by the Partabgarh tahsíl, in which no less than 59·06 per cent. was under the plough. Elsewhere, Patti had risen to 52·16 and Kunda to 51·61 per cent. Actually the greatest development had taken place in pargana Bihar, where there was an increase of 14·47 per cent.,

owing mainly to Captain Chapman's reclamation of the Benti lake, although at the same time much alluvial land had been washed away by the Ganges. Everywhere there had been a large increase: the lowest was in pargana Rampur, where cultivation had only extended by 7·62 per cent. It was then considered that the limit of profitable cultivation had been nearly reached, but subsequent developments have shown that there was room for further exertions. The figures for the year 1903 are shown in the appendix.* In 1902 the net cultivated area amounted to 514,651 acres or 55·7 per cent. of the whole district, the highest figure hitherto recorded, and in the following year it decreased by less than 2,000 acres, so that it would appear that there has been a large permanent increase since the settlement. In 1903 the percentage in the Partabgarh tahsíl was as much as 60·7, while in Patti it was 54·2 and in Kunda 52·5.

Culturable waste.

The area classified as culturablè waste, as apart from cultivated and barren land, and excluding groves, amounted at the time of the first regular settlement to 136,000 acres or 14·79 per cent. of the total area. By the end of the settlement this had been reduced to 101,916 acres or 11·03 per cent., and since that time the variations have been but small. This culturable waste includes both old and new fallow, as well as the remaining land which has never been cultivated. The latter consists for the most part of the poor uneven ground near the streams. It may be safely assumed that it would not repay cultivation, for the very reason that it has not been brought under the plough. In 1902 it only amounted to 27,342 acres or about 8 per cent. of the whole district, and of this nearly half was in the Patti tahsíl and almost all the rest in Kunda, especially the Bihar pargana. The old fallow amounted to 57,494 acres at the first settlement, and in 1902 the increase was about 1,000 acres. Most of it fell out of cultivation many years ago, and like the culturable waste proper most of it would never repay the trouble and expense of breaking it up. The new fallow naturally varies from year to year. It amounted to only 803 acres at the first settlement, but in 1892 there were 12,755 acres thus classified, and in 1902 it had risen to 20,255 acres—a figure which serves to prove still further

* Appendix, Table V.

the general increase in cultivation since the last assessment. This land was distributed fairly evenly throughout the different parganas. The figure is very low, for it shows how small a proportion of the land obtains a rest for a whole year; yet the soil seems to remain as fertile as ever, and there are no outward signs of exhaustion.

At the first regular settlement no regular soil classification was attempted. Captain Forbes refers to the local classification into natural soils, such as *matiyar* or clay, *dumat* or loam, and *bhur* or inferior sandy soil; but for assessment purposes he merely divided the land into first, second and third class, and his report does not show whether these classes were of natural or conventional soils. In general, the cultivators recognise both systems to some extent. As in all parts of Oudh, the richly manured land round the village site is known as *goind*, while the outlying fields are described as *siwar* or *ahar*. At the same time they recognise the various natural soils as *matiyar* or clay, *bhur* or sand, and *dumat* or loam—a wide term which embraces everything that does not clearly come under the first two categories. The clay soils vary in character, for much of the land so termed is so stiff that it can only be used for rice during the rains, while elsewhere it is capable of being ploughed for a second crop in the succeeding winter. The *bhur* ranges from a very light loam, distinguished by being slightly undulating, to soil filled with kankar or else pure sand; in the former case excellent crops are often grown on it; as it becomes more broken and sandy it produces only the inferior staples, such as bajra and arhar, and in its worst state only moth. The loam of the district is a light fertile soil, shading off imperceptibly into clay in the rice-growing tracts and near the rivers into sand. Outwardly it appears to be much of the same fertility throughout. At the last settlement the artificial classification was adopted. The land was divided into *goind*, *manjhar*, or the intermediate fields which are regularly cultivated, and *palo*, the outlying cultivation which is more or less casually treated. The *goind* area of a village depends on several factors, such as the number and age of the hamlets, the cultivating castes, the number of cattle and means of irrigation; it is always watered Soils.

from wells, which are invariably most numerous close to the village site. The *manjhar* is also manured and irrigated; but naturally it cannot receive as careful treatment as the *goind*, and it grows a larger proportion of crops requiring few waterings. The *palo* land varies in quantity according to its distance from the hamlets or the intervention of strips or patches of *úsar* plains, groves, tanks and jhíls. It was made to include the single-cropped rice land and also the *bhur* soil along the rivers and streams. The latter is usually unirrigated, but sometimes wells are dug in it to advantage. At the settlement the *goind* land amounted to 38·29 per cent. of the cultivation—an unusually high figure as compared with other districts; it was greatest in the Kunda tahsíl, where it reaches the extraordinary figure of 41·56 per cent., pargana Rampur having 54·8 per cent. of the cultivated land so classified; while in Patti it accounted for only 32·95 per cent. The *manjhar* amounted to 33·87, and *palo* to 27·84 per cent. The latter includes the *bhur*, although for assessment purposes this was treated as a fourth class. The highest amount is in the Partabgarh pargana, where several villages, such as Khajurni and Ranjitpur Chilbila, have immense *bhur* areas, the total for the whole pargana being 19·7 per cent.

Cultivation.

The prevailing system of cultivation does not differ from that common to the rest of southern Oudh. The standard of husbandry is very high, and the chief staples are of a superior class. The harvests are known by the usual names, kharíf, rabi and zaid; the term *henwat* is here unknown, but the kharíf is commonly subdivided into three minor harvests, known as *bhadui*, *kuari* and *aghani*, called after the months in which the several crops ripen. The crops are grown as elsewhere in a regular rotation, the ordinary rule being that a heavy kharíf crop is only followed by a light crop in the spring. This may be repeated for two years, but in the third no autumn crop is grown, but the land is well worked up and prepared for wheat or sugarcane. The number of ploughings for the different crops varies greatly: wheat, for instance, requires eighteen or twenty ploughings; barley, peas, tobacco and sugarcane fifteen or sixteen; poppy twelve, and so on. For the kharíf crops the

land is not ploughed more than three or four times. This rule cannot always be followed, as the sowing for a second crop on the same land does not allow sufficient time for the requisite number of ploughings; but a full crop is seldom expected at both harvests. As a rule the cultivator prefers to forego the kharíf in order to secure a full outturn of the more valuable *rabi* staples, but in the case of barley or peas he is contented with an eight-anna return if he has obtained a full crop of juar or rice. The use of manure is fully appreciated; but the supply is short owing to the constant use of cowdung as fuel. Frequently the ashes of such fuel and sometimes of wood are scattered over the fields, while fresh manure, both animal and vegetable, is used whenever procurable. During the rains the leaves of the *dhák* and other trees are strewn over the fields to enrich them for the ensuing rabi harvest. Cultivators stack their manure in convenient places near the villages, on a piece of waste, if possible, or in a grove. Not unfrequently cultivators dig a large hole in a corner of a field and throw into it all the manure and refuse matter they can collect. There are no common manure heaps, each zamindar and cultivator possessing his own, and consequently the disputes which are so common in many districts occur here but rarely. The agricultural implements in general use call for no comment, as they are the same as those employed throughout the south of Oudh. It remains to mention that all classes have given up the old prejudices against growing certain crops which still prevail in other districts with certain castes. High and low alike grow poppy, sugarcane and indigo. Perhaps with Kurmis sugarcane is a more favourite crop, and wheat and poppy with low-caste tenants than with Brahmans and Rajputs, but this is because they require more unremitting labour than these high-caste cultivators care to give. They do not, however, abstain from growing these crops, but grow less; moreover they have to hire labour for part of their field-work, which is done in other cases by women.

Harvests. So far as the area covered is concerned, the kharíf harvest is considerably more important than the rabi. This does not appear to have been always the case, for at the time of the first regular

settlement the returns available show that the rabi crops covered a very much larger area than the kharíf, the former accounting for 56·82 per cent. of the cultivation and the latter for 43·75 per cent.* The alteration in the proportions is due not to any decrease on the part of the rabi, which had actually extended by 50,000 acres by 1892, but to the enormous expansion of the kharíf, which had increased by over 110,000 acres in the same period. At the time of the second settlement the rabi crops covered 304,606 acres, or 61·05 per cent. of the cultivated area and the kharíf 305,490 acres or 61·23 per cent. Since the settlement the rabi area has diminished, the average from 1894 to 1903 being 290,515 acres, although in the last year all previous records were exceeded, no less than 307,183 acres being sown with rabi crops. The kharíf area, on the other hand, has increased still further. The average for the same period has been 344,953 acres, and in 1903 it reached 365,000, although even this was exceeded by nearly 5,000 acres in 1897. The result is that on the average of the past ten years, while the rabi harvest covers 59·1 per cent. of the cultivated area, no less than 70·2 per cent. is occupied by the kharíf. The zaid or intermediate harvest is of considerable importance in this district, as it covers a larger area than usual. This depends largely on the nature of the season; but on an average it amounts to some 15,000 acres. The chief crop grown in this harvest is sanwan, as in Rai Bareli, and the rest consists of melons, vegetables and other miscellaneous crops.

Double-cropping.

The figures in the preceding paragraph show the enormous development of double-cropping that has taken place during the past few decades. There are no accurate records of the double-cropped area at the time of the first regular settlement, but there can be no doubt that it has more than doubled since that time. In 1892 it amounted to 111,180 acres or 22·28 per cent. of the cultivated area, and ever since that year it has been very largely in excess of that figure. The average area bearing two crops in the year from 1894 to 1903 was 164,742 acres or 33·5 per cent. of the cultivation, and this figure has remained fairly constant, in spite of the great extension of cultivation.

* Final Report, p. 69.

This practice is most widely adopted in the Partabgarh tahsíl, and least in Patti, owing to the large area of heavy rice land, in which one crop alone can be raised. The proportion refers to all sorts and conditions of land, and when it is remembered that a very considerable area consists of stiff rice fields and another large amount of inferior sandy land, neither of which produce more than one crop annually, it may be readily understood that in many villages as much as 70 or 80 per cent. of the land bears a double crop.

First and foremost among the kharíf crops comes rice, which includes several varieties sown at different times and called by different names. In 1863 rice covered 60,766 acres, or nearly one-third of the kharíf harvest. In 1892 the area had more than doubled, and since that year there has been a further large increase. From 1895 to 1903 the average area under this crop has been about 150,000 acres or over 43 per cent. of the total area sown in the kharíf. The highest figure recorded was that of 1900, when over 166,000 acres were covered with rice. The largest area is in the Kunda tahsíl and the least in Partabgarh. In pargana Dhingwas the rice crop accounts for two-thirds of the kharíf cultivation, and in Rampur for three-fifths. In the Partabgarh pargana, on the other hand, it covers little more than one-sixth of the area sown in this harvest. The earlier rice is that known as *jethi dhan*, from the month in which it is reaped and is, properly speaking, a zaid crop, being sown in Chait. Another early species is *kuari dhan*, sown with the first fall of rain and cut in Kuar. It ripens in two months, and so finds great favour as a food crop. The late rice is known as *jarhan*, and is the best both as regards quality and quantity: it is thickly sown in small plots at the beginning of the rains and when about a foot high is transplanted into fields which have been carefully prepared, and is reaped in November. The principal locality in which this variety is grown is the stiff clay tract of Kunda, in which a second crop can seldom be raised; in many villages, however, it is grown in good land in preference to other crops. The *kuari* rice and the other early varieties are preferred by the poorer classes to *jarhan*, as they swell to a larger bulk in cooking and

Rice.

consequently less is required for a meal. The *jethi dhan* prevails chiefly in the Kunda tahsíl; its cultivation entails more labour than that of the other kinds, for not only is it kept constantly flooded, but the water has to be drained off repeatedly and reintroduced. The amount of seed required for all sorts of rice range from 1 to 1⅛ maunds per acre. The average yield of *kuari* rice is from ten to thirteen maunds, and of *jarhan* from twelve to fifteen maunds per acre.

Juar and bajra. Next in importance among the kharíf staples come the larger millets, juar, and bajra, both of which rank high among the principal food-grains and also afford excellent fodder for cattle. They are nearly always grown in combination with arhar, which flourishes in all parts of the district and often is very dense and tall. Arhar is to be seen in almost every village, and its popularity may be due to the fact that a leguminous crop best alternates with a cereal. Juar covers a somewhat larger area than bajra. In 1863 it extended over some 46,000 acres and the average area under this crop from 1894 to 1903 was 62,883 acres or 18·2 per cent. of the kharíf cultivation. Bajra has increased to a much greater extent: from some 21,000 acres at the first regular settlement it has risen to an average of 44,887 acres or 13 per cent. of the rabi harvest for the ten years following the second settlement. The greatest area under juar is in the Partabgarh tahsíl, while bajra is fairly evenly distributed. As a general rule juar is grown in the better and bajra in the inferior tracts; but the latter is also frequently sown in good land and the former in uneven or broken and consequently poor soils. Juar is sown with arhar in Asarh and bajra in Bhadon; the millets are reaped in Aghan and arhar in Chait. The average produce is estimated at somewhat over eight maunds per acre for juar and seven maunds for bajra. The amount of seed ranges from 2½ to 3¼ *sérs* to the acre.

Sugarcane. In the Patti tahsíl sugarcane is an important kharíf crop, but little is grown in the rest of the district. In 1870 the Settlement Officer stated that its cultivation was rapidly extending, and that it had increased by not less than 25 per cent. during the past ten years. Mr. King was of the opinion that cane had been largely grown in Bihar in the beginning of the

nineteenth century, but in his time the people stated that its cultivation was impossible owing to the ravages of white-ants.* After the assessment there was a rapid spread of sugarcane both in Patti and Partabgarh, and in 1892 the area was 14,200 acres or more than double that of thirty years before. Since the settlement the figure has remained practically stationary; the average area under this crop being about 12,500 acres.† The highest figure was reached in 1902, when it covered no less than 15,815 acres. The popularity of sugarcane in Patti may be due in part to the proximity of the large mart at Badshahpur in the Jaunpur district, while its comparative absence elsewhere is probably owing to the conservative habits of the cultivators rather than to the cause alleged by Mr. King. It is grown both in loam and clay soils. Seeds are never sown, but the stalks are chopped up and the pieces buried in rows. There are three varieties grown, known as *kuswar, mangun* and *sarauti;* the cultivation of any of these being a matter of preference on the part of the cultivators. The cane was formerly pressed in Mirzapur stone-mills, but these are being rapidly supplanted by the iron presses. The *gur* is sold to Kalwárs, who manufacture the sugar and in many cases have amassed large fortunes. The crop is a paying one, and is estimated to yield about Rs. 8,000 a year in the Patti pargana alone.

Other kharíf crops. The other chief kharíf crops are the pulses known as mung and moth. These are sown in Asarh, and are very popular; they grow rapidly and, though coarse, are nourishing. Urd, too, is largely cultivated; it is sown in Bhadon and reaped with the rest in Aghan. These three crops together cover some 25,000 acres annually, and are chiefly cultivated in the Partabgarh tahsíl.‡ A good deal of sanai or hemp is raised near Partabgarh, and the matting made from it is exported to Allahabad; in most villages certain fields are surrounded by hedges of hemp which supplies material for ropes. Cotton has almost disappeared from this district and very little is grown. In 1866 the estimated area under this crop was 2,700 acres, but of late years it has fallen to a negligeable area. Maize has not yet attained any measure of

* Mr. King's Report, p. 51. | † *Vide* Appendix, Table VI.

‡ Appendix, Table VI.

popularity in Partabgarh. In 1863 it covered 1,474 acres, and in 1892 this had only risen to 2,169 acres, of which almost all was in pargana Patti. Indigo is still grown to a small, but annually-decreasing, extent, and will be mentioned later in dealing with the manufactures of the district.

Barley. Of the rabi crops the most important is barley, in that it covers the largest area. At the first regular settlement its cultivation extended to about 142,000 acres, and in 1892 it showed a slight decline; but this was only temporary, for the average from 1895 to 1903 was nearly 137,000 acres or 47 per cent. of the total rabi area, and in 1898 it rose to over 158,000 acres. It is grown to an almost equal extent in all parts of the district. The crop is hardy, requiring less seed for sowing than wheat, and growing as well in light as in ordinary soil, while it frequently flourishes without irrigation. Where jhíls and tanks are numerous, as in Dhingwas and Rampur, it is commonly sown after early rice. Barley is generally sown in combination with other crops in the month of Kartik on land which has often been ploughed as many as fifteen times. The yield varies according to the amount of irrigation. When given the requisite two or three waterings, the average outturn is about sixteen maunds, but when unirrigated it is not more than ten maunds.

Wheat. Wheat is a more valuable, but at the same time a more expensive, crop. It requires a rich and well-manured soil and is mainly confined to the *goind* lands where it can obtain the abundant irrigation that is necessary. It is sown in Kartik on land that has been ploughed more often than for barley, sometimes twenty times. It is watered in December, January and February, unless this is rendered unnecessary by abundant winter rains, and is harvested in the end of March and beginning of April. Wheat is never sown broadcast in this district, but in drills, and requires about two maunds to the acre. The yield is about eight maunds on unirrigated, and about 15 maunds on irrigated land,* but of course this varies with the circumstances. Wheat is grown principally for sale and export, being too expensive a crop for the ordinary tenants' daily food, and is consequently

* Agricultural Statistics, 1894—99, p. 396.

grown in combination with barley and other crops to a small extent only; and at the same time it is more susceptible to the effects of frost and damp. In parts where the soil is very rich, wheat is grown as a second crop after early rice, or after juar and bajra when these are grown alone. In 1863 the area under pure wheat was 57,277 acres, and under wheat in combination 8,487 acres. At the second settlement wheat cultivation showed a noticeable decline; but this disappeared after the recovery of the district from the famine of 1897. The average area under wheat from 1894 to 1903 was about 63,000 acres or 21·6 per cent. of the rabi harvest, of which some 10,000 acres represented land under mixed wheat.* The largest wheat-growing area is in the Kunda tahsíl, and the smallest in Patti.

Gram and peas. Gram and peas also are important rabi staples. They show an enormous increase since the first regular settlement, when they covered but 41,291 acres. In 1892 this had more than doubled, the area being 83,637 acres. This great extension was chiefly due to the increase in the practice of double-cropping; both almost invariably follow rice, except in lowlying ground flooded in the rainy season, where they are sown after the floods recede. Since the settlement the area has still further widened, and in 1902 it amounted to over 101,000 acres, the average from 1894 to 1903 being 68,200 acres or 23·5 per cent. of the whole rabi harvest. Gram is most largely grown in the Partabgarh tahsíl and peas in Patti. The latter are a favourite food crop and are the earliest to be reaped of all the rabi staples as the harvest is over by the end of February. Peas are usually watered once and do not require much manure; they are grown both in the best land, the fields having been prepared to receive them by lying fallow during the rains, and in inferior land after early rice, maize, juar and indigo. Gram is not reckoned in so great esteem; it flourishes without much attention and is sown in fields loosely broken up and not usually hoed or pulverised; by custom it is never irrigated even when within easy reach of water. The crop is sown at the same time as peas in Kartik, but not harvested till Chait.

* Appendix, Table VI.

Opium.

The cultivation of poppy has largely extended in this district. It is a very valuable and remunerative crop, in spite of the careful husbandry it entails, and is much appreciated on account of the advances given at the time when cash is most needed. It requires a great deal of manure and more irrigation than any other crop. The poppy is far more widely grown in Kunda than in the rest of the district, but there is a fair amount in Partabgarh, though but little is produced in Patti.* In 1861 there were only 181 acres under this crop. At the first regular settlement the total area under poppy was 1,061 acres, but about 1872 it began to increase steadily and reached 5,900 acres in 1878. In 1883 the area had risen to 10,300 acres, and the average from that year to 1893 was 11,763 acres annually. From 1894 to 1903 there was a slight decrease; but the cultivation was constant, the average being 9,900 acres. The highest figure was reached in 1890, when 14,724 acres were under this crop. The average yield per acre from 1864 to 1893 was 8·74 *sérs* and the average value Rs. 45·7.

Other rabi crops.

The remaining rabi crops are comparatively insignificant. Tobacco is not largely cultivated as the soil and water are not suitable for its growth in most places. It flourishes on high lands, and more especially on old ruined sites, as along the bank of the Ganges, at Manikpur and between Shahpur and Gutni. It requires abundant well water, but this should be brackish. Its cultivation is almost wholly in the hands of Muraos. The plant is sown in Kartik and cut for the first time in Chait and again in Jeth. Its cultivation has decreased somewhat of late years; at the first regular settlement it covered 865 acres, but this fell to 673 acres in 1892, and since then the average has been about 550 acres. Garden crops, such as potatoes and vegetables, are not very extensively grown; like tobacco, their cultivation is almost wholly carried on by Muraos.

Pán.

Mention should, however, be made of the Tambolis and their *pánwáris* or *pán* gardens, which are found throughout the district. The plant thrives best in a stiff soil, which is retentive of moisture. The site selected is generally an elevated spot with a good slope. The Tamboli then proceeds to plough, level

* Appendix, Table VI.

and clean the land thoroughly; this done, he encloses it with stakes and brushwood, and then covers it in with a roof of *sentha* grass, which gives the garden its very distinctive appearance. Shallow trenches are next scooped out, about two feet wide by five or six inches deep. These trenches are about five feet apart. Water is then introduced, and when the soil is thoroughly saturated the planting commences. This is done by cutting down a full-grown plant close to the root after it has been stripped. It is then divided into three or four portions, and these are laid horizontally into the trenches and covered over with earth. In the course of a few days sprouts appear at each knot, and each of these becomes a separate plant which is trained to grow up by sticks fixed in the ground. The planting goes on from February to April, and, except when there is rain, each row is watered two or three times a day. The stripping of the *pán* leaves begins about the middle of June and is continued regularly for nearly a year, after which the plant is exhausted and is used for stocking a fresh plantation on another site, the old garden being allowed to rest for a year or two. The leaf is sold in bundles of 200 called *dholis,* the price varying according to the quality and age of the leaf. The plantation usually consists of twenty *autars* or rows. Several kinds of vegetable are also frequently cultivated within and around the *pán* gardens, which bring in considerable profits. The number of Tambolis in the district at the last census was under 500, so that they are very much fewer than in the neighbouring district of Rai Bareli and in Unao and Lucknow, where *pán* is more extensively cultivated; but their place is here taken, as in most Oudh districts, by the Barais, who are comparatively numerous.

Irrigation.

The district is on the whole admirably supplied with means of irrigation. There are no canals within its limits, but all parts possess in ordinary years an ample water-supply in the shape of the numerous tanks and jhíls, and in some places the rivers and streams are employed for this purpose, while these natural sources of irrigation are supplemented to a very striking degree by wells. The only exceptions are those villages which have large areas of land on the banks of the rivers and ravines

where, owing to the sandy nature of the subsoil, unprotected wells are found to be impracticable, and the building of masonry wells is attended with considerably greater expense and labour than elsewhere. These tracts have been dealt with in the preceding chapter; they are chiefly confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the Sai and a few villages on the high bank of the Ganges. Apart from these, the dry areas are not necessarily beyond the means of irrigation. They not only include rice tracts, which lie amidst tanks and jhíls and are always intersected by channels for holding up water, but also the *tarai* tracts of the Ganges, Sai, Chamraura and other streams, which are flooded in the rainy season and retain sufficient moisture for the growth of good rabi crops without artificial watering. Broadly speaking, it may be said that all crops requiring water can easily get it. The returns of any particular year naturally depend on the nature of the season and are consequently somewhat deceptive, but they serve to give some idea of the extent to which irrigation is practised in the district.

rrigated area.

At the first regular settlement of 1863 the total irrigated area of the district in its present form was returned as 345,486 acres or 77·08 of the land under cultivation. This, however, was clearly the irrigable, though in the settlement report it is called the irrigated, area. At the last assessment the returns showed the area actually irrigated in the year of verification only, except in pargana Partabgarh, where the figure is the average area irrigated in that and the two preceding years. In 1892 the total irrigated area was 292,478 acres or 56·62 per cent. of the cultivation. The great apparent decrease of the watered area in spite of the extension of cultivation and the great improvement in the means of irrigation serves to show the accuracy of the statistics. Two years later the irrigated area was extraordinarily small on account of the unusual rainfall; but 1896 was a very dry year and the normal figure was restored. In no subsequent year, however, has the total reached that of the year of verification, the average from 1896 to 1903 being 251,721 acres or 51·23 per cent. on an average cultivated area of 491,310 acres. These figures being taken for a series of years, which also furnished a considerable variety of

climatic conditions, are more reliable than those of any single year and afford a better idea of the state of irrigation in the district. The general average is very high and testifies to the security of the district; this will be more evident from a consideration of the sources of irrigation. The proportion of irrigated to cultivated land varies in different parts. In 1903 the Kunda tahsíl came first, with 58·3 per cent., while in Patti it was 50·2, and in Partabgarh only 46·6 per cent.

Sources of supply. At the settlement of 1863 the area irrigable by wells was 44·7 per cent. of the whole. There were then 6,423 masonry and 17,204 unprotected wells, but there are no figures to show how many of these were actually employed. In 1892 the number of masonry wells had increased to 15,522, while that of unprotected wells had shrunk to 14,570. The proportion of land watered by wells to the total irrigated area was over 62 per cent.; but the figures for individual parganas exhibit remarkable variations by reason of the difference in their physical characteristics. In Dhingwas, Bihar and Rampur the proportion was low, owing to the abundance of jhíls and natural reservoirs. Manikpur, which lies along the Ganges and has fewer tanks, had a much larger well-irrigated area. In Partabgarh and Ateha, where there are many streams traversing the parganas and fewer jhíls, irrigation from wells is more prevalent than in any other part. Lastly, in Patti, much of which lies in the lake belt, the proportions were nearly equal at the time of the settlement, although the balance was in favour of well irrigation. Since the settlement, however, the change in this direction has been more marked. The scarcity of 1896-97 resulted in a great activity in well-sinking, and in 1903 there were no less than 57,777 masonry wells available for irrigation, or one to every 8·8 acres of cultivation, while of these 16,678 were in actual use, or one to every 30·7 cultivated acres. As many as 255 new masonry wells were sunk in 1903. In the same year the proportion of land irrigated from wells to the whole area watered was over 68 per cent.; but a better test was afforded in the dry year of 1897, when more than 84 per cent. of the irrigation came from the wells, and in that year the cultivated area was fully 90 per cent. of

the normal. In 1903 the Partabgarh tahsíl came easily first, with nearly 88 per cent. of well irrigation. In Patti over 71 per cent. of the irrigated area was watered from wells, while in Kunda the proportion was only 52 per cent. In the Rampur and Dhingwas parganas the tank-irrigated area was in considerable excess. The number of unprotected wells has declined since the settlement, but this is of little account; it is a positive advantage where they have been replaced by masonry structures, while in time of need any number can be dug at a trifling cost.

Wells.

The majority of the masonry wells are built of brick with a solid cylinder. They are very durable, and many that are still in working are 60 or 70 years old, or even more. The average depth at which water is found is 19·37 feet below the surface for the whole district, so that construction is not a very difficult matter. The highest figure is 24·5 feet in Ateha, followed by 22·6 feet in Partabgarh, while the lowest is 16·31 feet in Patti. In the Kunda tahsíl the figure approximates closely to the district average. It is very much greater in the high land skirting the Ganges, where it is found at a depth of 50 or 60 feet below the surface of the ground; and here the digging is generally continued for some fifteen feet more till good springs are reached. Unprotected earthen or *kachcha* wells are now chiefly found in broken ground and the high lands near streams where the water level is low; they have almost disappeared from the lowlying tracts. They are very numerous in the Partabgarh pargana, where they frequently last for ten or twelve years; they all contain a good supply of water, are easily dug, and are workable all day. In many cases they are unlined and cost no more than Rs. 5 to dig; frequently they are strengthened by a lining of twigs, and sometimes by a wooden cylinder, the cost in the latter case often rising to Rs. 30; but this process materially enhances the lasting power of the well. In sandy soil a wattled framework is almost indispensable. These wells are almost invariably made by the tenants, who also have built the majority of the masonry wells. During the currency of the first regular settlement, 5,986 out of a total of 9,099 new masonry wells were built by the tenants and 3,113

by proprietors. The latter were for the most part small zamíndárs; for the larger landowners, as in most parts of Oudh, have been opposed to the construction of wells by the tenants, and where they have not openly obstructed, they have seldom, if ever, assisted them; the reason of course being the objection to the creation on the part of the tenants of any lien on the soil in the matter of improvements.

Method of irrigation.

Wells are almost invariably worked by bullocks, which draw up the water in the large leathern buckets known as *purs*, which contain from two to twelve gallons. Formerly human labour was frequently employed, six persons doing the work of a pair of bullocks, the work being paid for in grain; this method has practically disappeared; it was more rapid, but more expensive, and was only adopted where the cultivator had no cattle or not sufficient for the work required. In the case of unprotected wells often two pairs of bullocks work at the same time; but at masonry wells the number ranges from two to twelve *purs* at once, although four is the commonest figure. As a rule, all the *purs* of a well are worked on a single field or at most on two plots at a time. It is calculated that with a high water-level and fair bullocks four *purs* can irrigate one *bigha* in a day, but remoter fields would take perhaps twice the time. The conditions, however, vary so greatly that an accurate estimate of the average cost and the area watered by each well is impossible; clay soil, for instance, can be irrigated more quickly than loam, and loam than sand. The number of waterings accorded to crops appears to be entirely a matter of custom. Barley, the most extensively grown rabi staple, seldom gets more than one watering, so that one *pur* should irrigate about 7 *bighas* under this crop in a month. Peas, a very favourite food crop, likewise obtain one watering only; wheat is irrigated twice and often more; poppy four or five times; and tobacco and vegetables five or six.

Tanks.

Tanks include both the large natural jhíls or lakes and artificial excavations; the hollows in and near sites made by removing earth for building purposes are all used for irrigation. Tanks are frequently dug; the walls and channels being kept in repair and weeded annually by the tenants of the village to

which they belong. There are also many old tanks with high surrounding walls thickly covered with babuls; they are called *bharadi*, or built by Bhars, but this term is commonly applied to anything very old. There are but few irrigation tanks of solid masonry, such structures being chiefly ornamental and adjoining the houses of the taluqdars and zamindárs. In 1903 there were altogether 11,280 tanks of all descriptions employed, watering on an average 7·27 acres apiece. The water is raised by labourers by means of *doglas* or swing-baskets, the Partabgarh *dogla* being unusually large, about three times the size of that employed in other parts of Oudh. Sometimes a smaller basket, the *dauri*, is used, being preferred where the water is deep and the labour is consequently enhanced. When the water is at some distance from the cultivation, and the difference of level considerable, a series of lifts is necessary, sometimes as many as four or five being required. One *dogla* can irrigate on an average a *bigha* of land daily, but the circumstances vary. In the rabi season the small tanks are first drained before the wells are worked; in the case of the larger jhíls the supply lasts throughout the harvest, and the water is conveyed to the fields by channels which are often several hundred yards long. Tank irrigation is frequently carried on by co-operation, the villagers combining to work together by gangs till all the land has been watered—a system that is more economical than that of hiring labour.

Other sources. The remaining sources of irrigation are comparatively unimportant. The total area irrigated from the streams in 1903 was only 1,649 acres, and of this 1,105 acres were in Patti, 282 in pargana Partabgarh, 191 in Rampur and the rest in Bihar and Ateha. Some of the smaller streams are dammed for this purpose, especially in Patti, where the banks are sufficiently low, the water is raised by means of the *dogla*, but elsewhere the well apparatus of the pulley and *pur* is erected on a convenient spot and brought into play. In 1859 an attempt was made to introduce Persian-wheels into the district, but the experiment did not meet with a favourable reception. On account of the cheapness of labour the cost of construction constituted the chief drawback in the eyes of the cultivators.

Famines

With its admirable supply of means of irrigation, it is only natural that Partabgarh should not be liable to suffer in any marked degree from the effects of drought, and famines consequently play a very unimportant part in the history of the district. An early cessation of the rains will involve the loss of most of the *jarhan* rice crop, besides injury to the rest of the kharíf; while there will be a deficiency in the water-supply for the rabi in those tracts which depend mainly on jhíls. This deficiency can, however, be minimized by the construction of *kachcha* wells in most parts, though the loss of the kharíf crops cannot be avoided, and some distress is to be expected, the extent of which will depend on the resources of the people. In 1896, the distress was largely attributable to the poor harvests of the preceding years. In the event of an entire failure of the rains, the mortality among cattle must inevitably be severe, owing to the scanty reserves of grazing. Experience shows that excessive moisture is perhaps more to be feared than drought. The jhíl tracts then suffer both in the kharíf and rabi, as in 1894, when the lowlying parts were flooded. The district lies in the rust area, and continuous wet and cloudy weather in January and February causes severe injury to cereals, as was the case with wheat in 1901.

Early famines.

There are no records of the earlier famines in Partabgarh, and the only information available consists of the history of prices and the record of the rainfall. In 1864 the estimated average fall of rain was only 26 inches, and wheat rose to 15 *sérs*, which was then abnormally high: this probably implied considerable distress; but there were no remissions of revenue and no organized relief. In the following year the price of wheat rose even higher, reaching eleven *sérs* in December; but from that date it fell steadily till 1868, when the experience of 1865 was repeated. In 1869 again, though the rainfall was good, wheat was very dear, and in 1873 the amount of rain was small and ill-distributed, causing an extensive failure of the kharíf harvest; but even then there were no famine relief operations, although such measures were undertaken in the adjacent districts to the east of Partabgarh

Famine of 1877.

In 1877 the rainfall was the least hitherto recorded, for on an average the district received less than 19 inches. The famine, however, was not severe in this district, which compared favourably with Sultanpur and Rai Bareli. The kharíf harvests had not been such an entire failure as in the adjoining districts; and much was hoped from the rabi, but from various causes the crops suffered and their early promise was not fulfilled. As time went on, it became known that there was some distress among the poorer classes more deeply felt by the day-labourers than by any other portion of the working community. Those dependent on charity were cut off from the ordinary source and the death-rate increased. No measures were undertaken for the relief of distress till March 1878. In the beginning of April, for want of a suitable poor house a few sufferers were cared for in the charitable dispensary, and shortly afterwards sheds were erected in a neighbouring grove. At the end of April there were 61 inmates, and at the end of May 117. At the close of June the number had risen to 267, and in July there were no less than 726 on relief. The demand for assistance indicated that the time had come for starting relief works, and on the 18th of July work was opened on the road from Ateha to Jalesarganj, which traverses the part of the district where the failure of the crops had been greatest. A little later, on the 22nd of April, a second work was opened on the road from Partabgarh to Patti and Akbarpur. The former closed on the 28th of September and the latter on the 7th of October 1878; the highest number of labourers recorded on any one day was 4,592 on the first work and 3,721 on the second. In July, the poorhouse was removed to the encamping-ground near the river. Sheds were put up on the open ground to be occupied at night or during the rain; and an adjoining grove was made use of during the day, and chaukidárs and police were employed to keep the people within bounds at night. The number of applicants continued to be considerable, and the condition of the new-comers grew worse and worse. Many came only to die, for the police were at this time particularly active in rescuing persons from starvation at their homes and sending them into Partabgarh with relief for the way. In August the number exceeded 900, but as relief

works were now in operation, the more able-bodied men were from time to time sent off in batches to the works, and at the end of the month 707 persons remained in the camp. About this time several fatal cases of cholera occurred, and to prevent the spread of the disease the camp was moved a second time to a convenient plain and grove on the left bank of the Sai river. During September the numbers fell off rapidly, and at the end of the month only 250 remained. On the 31st of October there were left but 26, and by the 3rd of November these also had departed. The total number of persons relieved from first to last was 5,323; they received food and in some cases clothing. The scarcity may be said to have begun in September, 1877, when wheat rose to nearly twelve *sérs*, and to have continued till February 1879, when the price, which had remained at or about the same level, fell to sixteen *sérs*. Many of the taluqdars assisted in carrying out the relief measures and their services were recognised at the darbár held in Lucknow on the 13th of November, 1878. Those who especially distinguished themselves were Raja Hanwant Singh of Kalakankar and the Thakurain of Dasrathpur; certificates were also given to Raja Ajit Singh, Khan Bahadur Dost Muhammad Khan of Pariawan, and Thakurain Ajit Kunwar of Patti Saifabad. The expenditure on charitable relief amounted to Rs. 7,638, of which Rs. 872 were contributed by private subscription. As a matter of fact, the district was never seriously affected by famine; no remissions of land revenue were made, and the advances were small and were all repaid during the year. Arrears of revenue only amounted to Rs. 7,924, which was extremely small as compared with that of other districts.

In 1880 the rainfall was very deficient and the crops suffered in consequence; but there was no real scarcity and neither were relief operations found necessary, nor were there any suspensions of the revenue. The case was different in 1896-97. The whole area of the district was affected, though not to such an extent as to justify its inclusion among the famine districts. Partabgarh was included among those "under observation" and relief measures were undertaken to a moderate extent. The rainfall in the monsoon months of 1896 was **Famine of 1897.**

altogether 18·93 inches—a defect of 41 per cent. The early rice was damaged by the break in the rains in July, and the *jarhan* rice completely destroyed by the failure of the monsoon in September. In that month there was hardly any rain and none fell in October. The pulses and moth were seriously injured, as also were juar and bajra, but to a less extent. The only food crops which produce a fair outturn were mandua and kakun. Consequently the supply of the grain in the market was short and prices rose rapidly, causing general distress among the small cultivators and labourers, the latter suffering from the decrease in the demand for labour owing to the suspension of agricultural operations. The state of the people was less satisfactory than in 1877, as the latter was one bad year after a series of good seasons, while the former was a worse one after a cycle of bad years which had considerably reduced their resources. The following rabi, however, was fairly good and better than in many other districts. Owing to the exceptional means of irrigation in Partabgarh and the rain in November and December, about 75 per cent. of the normal rabi area was sown, while good rain in January, 1897, ensured the crops. The staples which were sown later were to some extent damaged by the hot winds in February, but on the whole the harvests ranged from eight to thirteen annas.

Relief operations.

The first steps taken in the district towards affording relief occurred in October 1896, when a committee was formed to supervise the management of the poorhouse and to assist the Deputy Commissioner. Another meeting was held to raise subscription for supporting the poor and needy, and Rs. 3,477 were collected. Part of this was spent in supplying clothing to the inmates of the poorhouses, and the rest was amalgamated with the grant from the Charitable Relief Fund, the total sum placed at the disposal of the local committee being Rs. 60,927. The bulk of this, amounting to Rs. 51,512, was distributed through the tahsíldars and patwaris to cultivators for cattle and seed. Of the rest, Rs. 5,790 went to the poorhouse and the remainder was spent in relieving persons of respectable families. Relief works were started towards the end of December 1896 and at the close of the month the number of

persons attending them was 285. This rose to 2,521 at the end of January and to 15,476 in the last week of February. During March the attendance declined rapidly and in April works were closed for the rabi harvests. They were opened again at the beginning of May; but the attendance was small and never reached 1,500 persons. The works were finally closed in the beginning of June and all relief operations came to an end in September 1897. The railway afforded employment to a large number of persons, some 2,500 being engaged in collecting kankar, dressing embankments, and the like. The famine works chiefly took the form of road improvement, especially in the Kunda tahsíl, the north-east of Partabgarh and the north of Patti, which were the most distressed parts. Besides these there were numerous village works consisting of the construction and deepening of tanks and the like, over the whole of the district. Poorhouses were maintained at each tahsíl. The distress was nowhere very great, and Partabgarh compared favourably with Rai Bareli. The pressure was chiefly due to the great rise in prices caused by the shortness of supply in other parts and to the small demand for labour. In addition to the regular relief, liberal suspensions of revenue were made, amounting to Rs. 5,54,403 in all. Of this, Rs. 73,539 were remitted, and the balance was recovered in four instalments, the last being due at the kharíf harvest of 1900. Prices rose on this occasion to an unprecedented height; in December, 1896, and in the following January wheat sold for 7½ *sérs*, and barley was very little cheaper. The price of these staples fell till the beginning of May, when they gradually rose again, reaching their highest point at the end of July. Rice rose to 7½ *sérs* in December, 1896, and continued very dear till the following September.

Weights and measures.

The local weights and measures current in the district may be briefly mentioned. For measuring time the day is divided into 60 *gharis* or *dands* of 24 minutes each, and the *ghari* is similarly divided into 60 *pals*, each of which is equivalent to two-fifths of a minute. The *pal* is theoretically subdivided into 60 *bipals*, but this measure is only employed by astrologers. The standards of length are less definite, and common

terms are the *dhap*, which is about a mile, and the *goli* or gun-shot. The *bigha* is also used, its significance in this connection being 55 yards, the side of a square standard *bigha*. Other measures are the *latha* or *gatha*, equivalent to one-twentieth of the *bigha* of 55 yards; the *qadam* or pace, from the toe of the rear foot to the heel of the front foot; and the *kasi* or double pace, which is 2½ *qadams*, including the length of the feet. The *girah*, equivalent to one-sixteenth of a yard, is used in measuring cloth. In determining area the standard *bigha* of 3,025 square yards alone is used, and no local variations are known.

The measures of weight vary greatly in different parts of the district. The common standard is the *panseri* of five local *sérs*; but this *panseri* is liable to many variations. The unit is the *ganda* of four of the old copper coins known as *maddusahi* pice, each of which weighs 270 grains; and the *panseris* differ in the number of *gandas* they contain. In all parts of the district *panseris* of 24 and 26 *gandas* are found; while in the Partabgarh and Kunda tahsíls a common measure is the *panseri* of 28 *gandas*, roughly equivalent to two standard *sérs*. Another is of 30 *gandas*, but this is confined to the Partabgarh tahsíl; and in Patti there is a *panseri* of 32 *gandas* or 2·4 Government *sérs*. There are apparently no standards of liquid measure, liquids being sold by weight. The earthen pot used in measuring milk or curds is called a *paua* or *adhsera*, according as it contains one-fourth or one-half of the standard *sér*. Similarly spirit is measured by the Kalwars in brass pots called *adhsera*, *paua*, *adhpai* and *chhataki*, according to their reputed capacity. Oil is measured in small quantities by the *bela*, the shell of the bel fruit, which contains from one to two *chhataks* or by the *pari*, a shallow iron vessel of half the former capacity.

Prices. The history of prices is to some extent the history of the vicissitudes of seasons and harvests; but other influences and tendencies have to be considered apart from these local and temporary variations. Since the annexation of Oudh there has been a very material increase in the value of produce, and a consequent rise of prices. Prior to 1856 the coarser food-grains

were considerably cheaper than at any subsequent period. The average price of barley, juar and arhar for the ten years preceding annexation was 50 *sérs*, while that of peas, moth and early rice was 40 *sérs*, and of bajra and maize 32 *sérs*. Even wheat was sold at an average price of 30 *sérs*. From 1862 to 1871 the price of every staple rose; wheat sold at an average of 20 *sérs*; barley at 31 *sérs*; juar at 28 *sérs*; and bajra and peas at 24·75 *sérs*. The averages of the five years ending 1881 show a still further rise, although this was partly due to the bad seasons of 1877 and 1878. None the less, prices did not fall with the advent of better seasons; they not only maintained the old level, but rose to a still higher point. From 1881 to 1891 the average price of wheat was 16·4 *sérs*; of barley, 18·25 *sérs*; of juar, 22·28 *sérs*; and of bajra, 24·13 *sérs*. Thus in thirty years wheat had increased in price by 39 per cent., barley by 32·85, and juar by 38·89 per cent. From 1892 to 1901 there was a further rise, although the average is inflated by the inclusion of the famine year of 1897; but excluding this year, wheat averaged 14·43 *sérs*; barley, 21·63 *sérs*; juar, 19 *sérs*, and bajra 17·52 *sérs*. There is always a doubt about the correctness of such averages; but the general result is clear. Apart from bad seasons and years of scarcity, prices seem to have risen steadily till 1886, when they appear to have settled down, but at a very much higher level than at any former period. It may be safely predicted that prices will never return to the old low level, but the extraordinary fluctuations of former years will not recur. At the last famine prices were phenomenally high throughout India, but the return to the normal was only gradual.

Wages.

The prevailing rates of wages are practically the same in this district as in Sultánpur. Labour is abundant, and at the same time cheap. Agricultural labour is still to a large extent paid in kind, the amount varying with the nature of the task. For ploughing and manuring the average daily wage is 1½ *sérs* of grain, usually of the cheaper and lighter kinds. For irrigating with the well the general wage is about two *sérs*, and with the *dogla* about 2½ *sérs*. The average monthly cash wage for an able-bodied agricultural labourer is Rs. 3, according to the returns from 1873 to 1900. From 1888 to 1896 wages rose slightly, but

fell again to the old level in 1897. The wages of skilled labourers have, however, increased. In 1873 blacksmiths and carpenters received on an average Rs. 6 a month, but at the present time it is about Rs. 7-8, while the more gifted craftsmen obtain as much as Rs. 12. The rise in wages has not kept pace with the increase in prices, and this is probably due in part to the increase of the population.

Interest. The interest exacted in petty transactions is also similar to that prevailing in Sultánpur and Rai Bareli. The rate, which depends on the position and character of the borrower, is often very high, and frequently amounts to one anna in the rupee per mensem, but the risk is considerable. The commonest form of loan is the advance of seed-grain to the cultivator by the village Bania, and this is repaid in kind at harvest, the interest taking the form of *siwai*, or one-quarter added to the principal, or *deorha* or one-half, the latter being perhaps more usually exacted. Every person who has any available cash is always ready to lend it, and many landowners and sometimes even tenants are habitual usurers. The average rate of interest in mortgages of real property ranges from nine to twelve or even eighteen per cent., and lower rates can only be obtained in exceptional cases. The prevailing habit of lending money among the proprietary and cultivating classes largely accounts for the small extent to which land has passed into the hands of the traders in this district. Transfers of shares under the terms of mortgages most commonly occur among the proprietors themselves; if the shares go to an outsider, a taluqdar or a pleader is usually the purchaser. The people are very ready to mortgage small plots on the slightest necessity; and it is by no means an uncommon thing to find a number of small holdings in a village either temporarily or permanently in the hands of non-residents. The demand for land is always great, and the prices paid are very high, sometimes reaching Rs. 200 per *bigha*. The returns of sales are useless, for land is seldom sold free of encumbrances.

Village banks. In 1901 an attempt was made to introduce agricultural banks on the co-operative system in this district, and twelve banks were started with the aid of the taluqdars and a committee formed for the purpose at the district headquarters. The

measure, however, has attained no degree of success, the banks being practically worked by the taluqdars and their servants, while the members have failed to grasp the intended idea of co-operation.

Trade The trade of the district is of no great importance, save for the export of food-grains. No returns are available to show the amount and value of the exports of the district, but the amount of grain carried elsewhere is very considerable, and has largely increased since the development of the railway system, which has resulted in the creation of thriving bazárs at most of the stations. In 1873 the estimated amount of edible grains exported was over three lakhs of maunds, and this was despatched along the roads or carried with great difficulty across the Ganges to the stations on the East Indian Railway in Allahabad. The amount has probably more than doubled since that date. The other principal articles of export are oil-seeds, opium, hemp fabrics from Garwara, and hides, horns and bones, which are chiefly required for the foreign market. The principal imports are salt, cotton fabrics from European and Indian factories, sugar, the local supply being insufficient, metals and hardware.

Manufactures. Owing to the purely agricultural character of the district, practically the only industries are those which are intimately connected with the cultivation of the soil, such as the manufacture of indigo and sugar.

Indigo. In 1869 Mr. King wrote: "Indigo is grown a little and made up in the native method. There are indigo planters' lands to the extent of some 3,000 or 4,000 *bighas* in the district. The produce is sent to Calcutta."* For many years the growth of this crop was encouraged by many of the taluqdars and land-owners, notably Rája Rampal Singh and Captain Chapman of Benti, but recently its cultivation has dwindled to an insignificant figure with the fall in prices. In 1902 there were nine registered factories in the Patti tahsíl, chiefly belonging to the Bachgoti taluqdars of Madhpur, Raipur-Bichaur and Patti-Saifabad; twelve in Partabgarh, mainly on the Qila-Partabgarh estate; and 19 in Kunda, of which the majority were maintained by Rája Rampal Singh. Most of these, however, are on a very

* Final Settlement Report, p. 52.

small scale. The area under indigo in 1900 was 4,018 acres, but three years later it had shrunk to nearly half of this.

Sugar.

Sugar-boiling is chiefly confined to the eastern half of the Patti tahsíl, in which there were 19 factories in 1902, for the most part on the estates of the Bachgoti landlords. There were four others in Partabgarh, but none in Kunda. These factories are conducted on native methods, and none of them are large concerns; they are managed by Kalwars, many of whom have acquired large fortunes from the business. The sugar is supplied by the cultivators in the form of *gur* and is turned into the coarse unrefined article known as *chini*. At Katra Medniganj, however, the *chini* is made into *qand* or sugarcandy, and from this the best quality of *misri* or refined white sugar produced in the United Provinces is obtained.*

Silk.

The manufacture of silk in this district is of considerable interest. It was initiated in 1896 by Rája Rampal Singh, who in that year started a factory at Kalakankar, while a second was subsequently opened at Dharupur. A full account of the experiment up to 1899 may be found in the "Monograph on Silk Fabrics."† Both the Bengal *(Bombyx fortunatus)* and the Madras *(Bombyx crœsi)* silkworms were imported, and also the *eri (Attacus ricini)* worms from Assam, and no further innovations have been made in this direction. The first two varieties are fed on the leaves of the mulberry, and the last on the castor-oil plant. From these two classes two different kinds of silk are manufactured. The *eri* silk, though of great strength and durability, does not command a ready sale in these provinces, and further the local weavers are incapable of turning material equal to that of Assam. Consequently the manufacture is only conducted on a very small scale. The outturn of mulberry silk, on the other hand, has considerably increased, and the reeled silk finds a ready sale at Benares, fetching from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 15-8 per *sér*, which yields an average profit of Rs. 3 per *sér*. Most of the silk is sold in this form, but a certain amount of silk fabric is made on the estate. The workmen have been efficiently trained, and the industry also affords a means of subsistence to many

* *The Sugar Industry*, by Saiyid Muhammad Hadi (1902), pp. 93—95.

† *v.*, pp. 18 to 22.

boys and old women who are employed in spinning the silk from the *eri* cocoons and the waste mulberry silk. In order to increase the outturn, the Rája has laid down several plantations of mulberry trees. Two varieties are cultivated: *Morus nigra*, the mulberry of these provinces, which grows into a tree of considerable size, and is planted in rows with a distance of some 30 feet from centre to centre, thus permitting the intervening land to be cultivated; and the *Morus alba*, a small shrub from Bengal, which requires constant attention and will only grow on good soil. The Rája allows tenants to hold the land for its cultivation rent-free, paying for the leaves of the mulberry and permitting the tenant to retain for himself any other crops that may be raised; but the system has not as yet acquired popularity. There are now rearing-stations for silkworms at Jajupur near Kalakankar, Rampur, Dharupur and a neighbouring village, Purahási.

Other industries. The other manufactures of the district are of very little importance. Coarse woollen blankets are made at Kunda and at a few other places in that tahsíl by the shepherds themselves, but the trade appears to be on the decrease. The material is woven in strips about a foot wide, and made up into blankets about six feet long and four feet wide. They cost from one rupee to Re. 1-4, and are reputed to be of good quality. The *baiparis* or itinerant traders come from Jaunpur and Azamgarh in June and give advances of money to the shepherds, carrying off the blankets in November. The village of Sawansa and one or two other localities in Patti used to be famous for the glass phials and beads made there by the Musalmán Manihars and Churihars, but the trade has decayed owing to foreign competition and is now confined to the manufacture of a small quantity of glass bangles. The country pottery is of an ordinary character; a light red or dark yellow clay known as *piara* is obtainable in many places, and is found either on the surface of the ground or a short distance below it. Cotton fabrics are also manufactured to a small extent, but merely for the supply of local needs. The largest amounts are turned out at Derwa in the Kunda tahsíl and at Katra Medniganj.

Markets. As there are so few towns in the district, the requirements of the people, in the matter of anything beyond local produce,

are chiefly supplied by the small local bazárs which are scattered over the district, at which the dealers of the neighbourhood exhibit their wares. These markets, which are unusually numerous in Partabgarh, mostly take place twice a week, and form local centres for trade in country produce. In suitable localities for export, as for instance along the railways and metalled roads, these bazárs, with encouragement on the part of the landlord, sometimes develop into large export markets, through which the bulk of the outgoing trade of the district passes. A list of all these bazárs, showing the name of the village as well as that of the market, will be found in the appendix. The most important is MacAndrewganj, the bazár of Bela Partabgarh, within municipal limits. Nawabganj in the village of Ranjitpur Chilbila, on the metalled road to Fyzabad and close to the Chilbila station, is another thriving mart. The remaining important markets of the Partabgarh tahsíl are those of Garwara, on the Amethi road, belonging to the taluqdar of Dandikachh; at Antu, on the same road, and at Mandhata and Katra Gulab Singh in the south. In the Patti tahsíl there are no bazárs of much importance, excepting perhaps Kohndaur and Pirthiganj, the latter being on the road to Badshahpur and belonging to the Raipur-Bichaur estate. In the Kunda tahsíl the largest market is that of Kalakankar, where there is a considerable trade in salt, cotton and grain. Another is Lalganj, otherwise known as Gopalganj or Lalgopalganj, in the village of Nindaura, on the road from Rai Bareli to Allahabad and on the district border; the portion lying within this district is called Lalganj, and belongs to the Bhadri estate. The exports from this bazár are carried south over the Ganges to the stations on the East Indian Railway. Others are Jalesarganj in the village of Dharupur, constructed by Rája Hanwant Singh, in pargana Rampur; Derwa bazár in the revenue village of Sabalgarh, a somewhat important road junction in the north of Bihar, and owned by the Bhadri estate; and Nawabganj in the village of Murassapur of the Manikpur pargana, belonging to Sheikh Ahmad Husain, Khan Bahadur, of Pariawan. This market is celebrated for its printed cotton cloths and is a thriving centre of trade. For the rest a mere enumeration will suffice, and reference must be made to the list in the appendix.

A similar list will be found of all the fairs held in the district. Practically all of these are of a purely religious character, and the trade is generally of but little importance. The fairs are almost all Hindu gatherings, the only Musalman festivals being the girls' fair at Chaukaparpur in Manikpur, the Miyan-ka-Mela at Rampur, and the Muharram celebrations, which are observed everywhere by the Muhammadan population, but are most largely attended at Kunda, Nindaura, Tajpur, Dilerganj and Majhilgaon in the Kunda tahsíl. The Hindus observe the Ramlila in all villages, and only the largest gatherings are shown in the list. The most important fair in the district is the great bathing festival in Manikpur on the last day of Kartik, while the Jwala Mukhi fair at the same place is well attended. That at Sandwa Chandika in the north of the district attracts large crowds on the occasion of the two chief festivals in Chait and Kuar. Other noticeable fairs are those at Parasrampur in the Dalippur estate of Patti, where the shrine of Chauharja Debi is of great antiquity, and is said to have been built by Alha, the Banaphar hero; at Yahiapur in the same pargana, in which lie the ruins of the old Bilkharia and Bachgoti stronghold of Kot Bilkhar; and at Panchosiddh in Partabgarh, the birthplace of Lakhan Sen, the founder of the great Sombansi clan in this district. Fairs.

The district is for the most part well provided with means of communication. This is, however, due chiefly to recent improvements, especially in the shape of railway construction, which will be dealt with in the following paragraph. Partabgarh has long been covered with a network of roads, but a very small proportion of these are metalled. The rest are of varying quality; some are very soft in places, becoming quagmires in the rainy season and beds of dust in the dry, while others are lowlying and disappear under water during the rains. Most of the district roads would benefit by raising and bridging in many places. At certain seasons of the year they become almost impassable for the heavy country cart. This was notably the case in 1895, when they remained in this state till late in January owing to the heavy floods of the preceding November. The need for more bridged roads is especially great in the Patti and Naiya tracts, Communications.

where metalled roads are non-existent, save for that from Chilbila to Patti itself. It is a noticeable feature of this district that, in spite of the large number of roads, carts are comparatively scarce. The average number from 1894 to 1899 was but 860, and in 1904 there were but 976—an unusually low proportion. One reason for this is that the cattle are small and weak, four or five bullocks being necessary to drag a cart for which two or three would be sufficient in other districts; but the roads are another important cause. Pack-bullocks, buffaloes and ponies afford the ordinary means of transport, and the cultivators usually carry their grain to market in this manner. The bullock is capable of carrying from three to three and a half maunds; the buffalo about five maunds; while the load of an ordinary country pony seldom exceeds a maund and a half. Camels, too, are very numerous, as in Jaunpur. At the stock census of 1899 there were nearly 600, and in 1904 the number had increased to 1,038—a higher figure than in any other district of Oudh.

Railways. The district had for many years after annexation no means of railway communication save the main line of the East Indian system, to which access could only be obtained by crossing the Ganges into the Allahabad district; but the passage of the river is difficult owing to its immense sandbanks and sandy shores. This defect was in part remedied by the construction of the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Lucknow and Rai Bareli to Moghal Serai. The section from Benares cantonment to Rai Bareli was put in hand shortly after sanction in October 1895, and was opened for traffic on the 4th of April 1898. The railway enters the district in the north of pargana Partabgarh near the village of Kamaluddinpur and runs south-east to Bela, where it bends south, turning again to the south-east at Dandupur. It leaves the district at Karka in pargana Patti, about two miles from the Badshahpur station in Jaunpur. It crosses the Chamraura and the Sai by bridges near Partabgarh. There are stations at Antu, Chilbila, Bela Partabgarh, Dandupur and Gaura. The Dandupur station lies close to the Raniganj thana, and the place is better known by the latter name. This railway has already had a marked influence on the export trade in grain and other agricultural produce, which formerly had

to be conveyed at great cost and trouble either to Fyzabad or to the East Indian Railway beyond the Ganges. The prosperity of the flourishing marts of Partabgarh and Nawabganj has been greatly enhanced, and a new market has been opened at Antu.

Another important railway has subsequently been added to the district in the shape of the State line from Allahabad to Fyzabad. This has very greatly improved means of communication, and Partabgarh, at any rate, is now admirably supplied with railways giving access to the outer world. The line runs from south to north through the centre of the district, following the course of the metalled road from Allahabad to Sultanpur and Fyzabad. Its construction was sanctioned on the 8th of November 1901, and the line was opened for traffic from Siwait to Partabgarh on the 20th of March, 1903; the portion from Chilbila to Sultanpur was opened on the 10th of April in the same year. The line was extended from Siwait to Phaphamau at the end of the year, and direct communication with Allahabad will be available on the completion of the Ganges bridge. It enters the district in the south of pargana Partabgarh and close to the district headquarters joins the main line, running over the same metals as far as Chilbila, where it turns north and leaves the district at Dharauli. It has a length of some 23 miles in this district; there are stations at Bishnathganj, seven miles south of Partabgarh, and at Kohndaur, nine miles to the north of the civil station, in addition to those at Partabgarh and Chilbila.

Provincial roads.

According to the official classification the roads of the district fall under several different heads. The main distinction is between provincial and local roads. Of the former there is but one of any importance, the main road from Allahabad to Fyzabad, which traverses the district from south to north for a distance of 23 miles. It crosses the Sai at Bela by a large and handsome masonry bridge of nine arches and forty-five feet span, opened in August 1868. This road was begun shortly after the reoccupation of Oudh, and was for many years the only metalled road in the district. There are inspection bungalows and encamping-grounds on this road at Bela and Kharoin. The

only other provincial roads are railway feeders, leading from this to the Chilbila and Partabgarh stations.

Local roads.

The local roads of the district fall into six classes. The first two comprise all the metalled roads which have a total length of 38 miles 6 furlongs. Most of these are merely metalled portions of the local main roads, the longest being the new road from Partabgarh to Derwa and Kunda; and that from Partabgarh to Patti, which crosses the Sai by the bridge on the provincial road, and turns off east from the Nawabganj bazár, crossing the Paraya stream by a bridge. Another is the road from Partabgarh to Rai Bareli, which is metalled for eleven miles from headquarters. There are bridges over the Sakarni five miles from Bela and the Loni ten and a quarter miles, the latter being a fine masonry structure of five arches with a span of twenty-five feet built in 1870. The third and fourth classes comprise the better unmetalled roads, both being officially designated as second-class roads, but all are not bridged and drained throughout. The fifth class roads are cleared, partially bridged and drained, and the sixth class roads are cleared only, being little better than mere cart-tracks. A list of all the roads in the district, showing their length and grade, will be found in the appendix. Their direction may be seen in the map, in which all the roads, metalled and unmetalled, are shown. Prior to the British occupation roads were practically non-existent, save for the old imperial highway from Dehli to Allahabad, which is now represented by the road from Rai Bareli to Manikpur and Allahabad. After the mutiny, district officers were directed to open out roads as rapidly as possible, and by 1870 there were no less than 342 miles of roads in the district. The longest and most important include those from Partabgarh to Kunda and Gutnighat on the Ganges, and thence to Sirathu station on the East Indian Railway, most of which is now metalled; from Partabgarh to Badshahpur in Jaunpur, crossing the Bakulahi by a bridge; from Salon to Bihar, Lalgopalganj and Jahanabad; and from Sangramgarh to Ganjsiari on the Allahabad-Fyzabad road *viá* Jalesarganj or Dharupur, Derwa and Jethwara. There are road inspection bungalows in addition to those already mentioned at Patti, Kunda, Jethwara, Ateha and Sonpura, the

last being on the Lucknow-Jaunpur road in the extreme north-east of pargana Patti.

Ferries and bridges.

Another list given in the appendix shows all the ferries in this district over the Ganges, Sai and other rivers. The Ganges is nowhere bridged, but there are several ferries, the most important of which are those at Kalakankar, Manikpur, Gutni and Sangethighat, otherwise known as Sailabi or Kankarabad. All of these are managed by the Allahabad district board, to which all the receipts are credited. Before the union of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, 60 per cent. of the income went to the latter and 40 per cent. to the former. There are no Government ferries over the Sai, the river being generally fordable at all places during the dry season. In the rains, however, there are numerous private ferries plying wherever the roads cross the river and at many other places. There are only three public ferries managed by the Partabgarh district board, one is that over the Chamraura on the road from Bela to Amethi and Gauriganj in Sultanpur, which is replaced by a temporary bridge during the dry season. There was formerly a permanent bridge here, although of poor construction, but this was destroyed by the floods of 1891, and want of funds prevented its replacement. The second is at Birahimpur on the Gumti in the north-east corner of the Patti tahsíl, on the road from Patti to Kadipur in the Sultanpur district; and the third is a small ferry over the same river at the adjoining village of Maharaura. Besides the bridges over the Sai at Bela, over the Loni and Sakarni on the Rai Bareli road, over the Paraya on the Patti road, and the Bakulahi on the route to Badshahpur, all of which have been already mentioned, there are very few of any importance. The chief are the railway bridges over the Sai and Chamraura. There are no other bridges over the Sai. There was formerly a bridge at Saifabad on the road from Patti to Akbarpur, but this was destroyed by floods in 1894, and there is a small bridge, too weak for heavy traffic, over the Daur stream, on the road from Kunda to Benti.

Water-ways.

Both the Ganges and Gumti are navigable throughout their length in this district, and a considerable traffic passes up and down them, especially in the case of the former. The river-borne

trade has, however, greatly decreased since the construction of the East Indian Railway, and with the improvement in communications is likely to be still further diminished. Since 1859, Cawnpore has had railway communication with Calcutta, and now the only boats plying on the river convey grain, cotton and other articles to and from the local riverside markets. The Sai is navigable during the rains only, and is used to some small extent for light local traffic.

CHAPTER III.

The People.

The first census of the population of the district was taken on the 1st of February 1869. The preliminary work was carried on by a paid establishment of clerks, while the settlement department lent considerable assistance and the police were employed in some instances. As on every subsequent occasion, the task was difficult on account of the small proportion of literate persons in the district; but with the available staff and the aid of the leading taluqdars the work was satisfactorily concluded. The people viewed the census with some alarm, and consequently some doubts have been thrown on the accuracy of the returns, as concealment of females was undoubtedly practised to some extent. The instructions issued, too, were in some instances faulty, and in several districts led to double enumeration. The district had not then assumed its present form, as it still included the Salon and Parshadepur parganas, which now belong to Rai Bareli. The total population of the present area of Partabgarh was 782,681 persons, which gave a density of 543 persons to the square mile. The only place in the district with a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants was Bela Partabgarh, and only 18 other places contained over 2,000 inhabitants. Census of 1869.

The next census occurred in 1881. The population as then ascertained amounted to 847,047 persons, showing an increase of 8·2 per cent. over the previous enumeration and an average density of 589·6 to the square mile. The rapid growth of the population appears to be due not only to the defective enumeration of the previous census, but also to the general increase in prosperity and the rapid development of the district. As before, Partabgarh was the only place with more than 5,000 inhabitants, while in the rest of the district there were nineteen villages Census of 1881.

containing more than 2,000 persons, 113 others with over 1,000 and 2,081 villages with less than 1,000 inhabitants.

Census of 1891.

During the following decade the district continued to enjoy great prosperity, with good harvests and sufficient rainfall. In 1891 every district in Oudh showed a material increase in population, the total number of inhabitants of Partabgarh being 910,895. The addition to the population during the past ten years thus amounted to 7·5 per cent. and the density rose to 624·7 persons to the square mile. This increase, though large, was moderate in comparison with that of many of the adjacent tracts, as in Sultanpur, for instance, the addition to the population amounted to 12·3 per cent. Bela Partabgarh, as before, occupied the same pre-eminent position among the towns; but the number of villages with a population of over 2,000 persons had increased to 25; those containing over 1,000 and less than 2,000 inhabitants numbered 121, and 2,031 villages had less than 1,000 inhabitants.

Census of 1901.

The last census of the district took place on the night of the 1st of March, 1901. The population was then ascertained to be 912,848 persons, which showed an increase of only 1,953 or ·2 per cent. during the preceding ten years. The density rose to 626·1 persons to the square mile, whereby Partabgarh stood fifth in point of density among the districts of Oudh, being surpassed by Lucknow, Bara Banki, Fyzabad and Sultanpur. The small increase in the population seems to have been partly due to the influence of bad seasons, such as the wet year of 1894 and the drought of 1896, as well as to the occurrence of severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox, and partly to the pressure of the population on the land, as an increasing number of natives of Partabgarh were driven to find employment elsewhere.

Sex.

This same influence also resulted in a larger proportionate increase in the number of females as compared with the males. At the first census of 1869 there were 96·4 females to every hundred males; but this defect, while possibly in part due to the results of infanticide, may with more certainty be attributed to the extensive concealment of females that took place at the first enumeration. In 1881 the proportion rose to 101·2 to every hundred males, and in 1891 to 104·6, a similar phenomenon

being observed in almost every district of Oudh. At the last census females numbered 466,666 as against 446,182 males, the proportion being slightly higher than at the preceding census. The excess of females is common to all south-eastern Oudh, and indeed to almost all the eastern districts of the United Provinces. The reason for this disproportion is a matter of speculation only, and as it is by no means peculiar to this district it may be left as an accepted fact.

Migration.

The question of sex, however, must not be dealt with apart from that of migration. At the last census 99·22 per cent. of the population enumerated in Partabgarh were either natives of this or of the adjoining districts, and only ·78 per cent. were born in non-contiguous territory. The proportion of immigrants from neighbouring districts and elsewhere was only 3·8 per cent., which is a very much lower figure than that of any other district of Oudh, and indeed is only surpassed by the hill districts of the Kumaun Division in all the United Provinces. Moreover, by far the greater proportion of these immigrants were females. On the other hand, emigration was observed to have taken place to a considerable extent. While 90·92 per cent. of the persons recorded as born in Partabgarh were enumerated in the district of their birth, 9·08 per cent. were found in other parts; and though females predominated among the emigrants, there was a very considerable proportion of males. The reason for this is that a large number of natives in this district enlist annually in the Indian Army, Partabgarh being in fact one of the best recruiting districts in Oudh. Further, large numbers of the people migrate elsewhere in order to find work, and sometimes go far afield; in Assam, for instance, no less than 2,075 persons enumerated in the tea districts were born in Partabgarh.

Religions.

Classified according to the various religions, the population of Partabgarh showed 817,899 Hindus, 94,680 Musalmans, 102 Christians, 90 Aryas, 69 Sikhs and eight Jains. Save in the town of Manikpur and its neighbourhood, which was for centuries an important centre of Musalman power, the district is essentially Hindu in character. At the last census 89·59 per cent. of the people were Hindus, as compared with 10·37 per cent. of Musalmans and ·04 per cent. of other religions.

The proportion of Hindus is considerably above the provincial average, although it is exceeded in Oudh by Unao and Rai Bareli. At the same time, the population of this district affords a noticeable example of the phenomenon observed in many other parts of the United Provinces, of a more rapid proportionate increase on the part of the Muhammadans than of the Hindus. In 1881, Musalmans numbered but 9·91 per cent. of the total population, and Hindus 90·08 per cent., and the more rapid increase on the part of the former has been constantly maintained. This is not due in any degree to proselytism, but rather to the higher vitality and greater fertility of Musalmans as compared with their Hindu neighbours. Possibly among the Musalmans there is not so large a proportion of the very poor as among the Hindus, but the cause seems to lie rather in their adoption of a more liberal diet.

Christians.

Christianity has made very little progress in this district. At the last census, out of the 102 Christians enumerated, 59 were Europeans or Eurasians, and only 43 natives. In 1881 there were seventeen native Christians in the district, so that the increase has been but small. Of the natives, 36 belonged to the Church of England and seven were Roman Catholics. Partabgarh is an out-station of Allahabad, and is visited periodically by a clergyman of the Church Missionary Society. There is a small branch of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission here. The Anglican church, dedicated to St. John, stands in civil lines; it was built at a cost of Rs. 3,578, of which Government contributed Rs. 742 and consecrated by Bishop Johnson in 1890. There is also a large Roman Catholic church at Partabgarh, which was recently erected by subscription, but is seldom used.

Arya Samáj.

The Arya Samáj is of very little importance in this district. The followers of this sect, who numbered 90 in 1901, had all joined during the preceding ten years, as there were no Aryas in the district at the census of 1891. The members are scattered about the district, and there is no regular lodge. In Bela itself, there were only 23 followers of this creed. The Aryas are drawn from many various castes. There were 22 Kurmis, 18 Bharbhunjas, 15 Ahirs and 12 Brahmans. Kayasths, Rajputs, Khattris and Nais constituted the bulk of the remainder.

According to the returns of the last census, the Hindu community included members of no fewer than 68 different castes, while in a small number of cases the caste was unspecified. Most of these subdivisions are of very little importance, as 30 castes had less than 1,000 representatives each, and 24 of these less than 500. In ten more cases the number of persons was between 1,000 and 2,000 and five others had less than 5,000 members apiece. This leaves but 23 castes with over 5,000 representatives, while among these only nine numbered more than 20,000 persons. There is no need to make detailed mention of any but the more important castes, save in a few cases of the unusual numerical predominance of a few tribes which are not commonly found in these provinces. The lower castes, as usual, largely prevail, those of the higher grades of Hindu society—Brahmans, Chhatris and Vaishyas together numbering 27·7 per cent. of the whole. Hindus.

First in point of numbers come the Kurmis, who amounted to 111,773 persons or 13·6 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are chiefly found in the Partabgarh tahsíl, but occur in large numbers elsewhere. There are more Kurmis in this district than in any other part of the United Provinces, with the single exception of Bara Banki, and this fact contributes in no small measure to the prosperity of the tract, as they are cultivators of the highest order, hardworking, careful and intelligent. This position they share with the Muraos, who numbered 21,257 souls in 1901; they are most numerous in the Patti tahsíl. There are but few villages in which the entire cultivation is monopolized by a single caste, although in many parts of Patti Kurmis form by far the larger part of the agricultural population, and there are some small villages scattered over the district in which almost the whole cultivation is in the hands of Muraos. As a rule the Kurmi and Murao cultivators of a village have each a hamlet or *purwa* of their own, called a *Kurmiauti* or *Murauti,* round which their cultivation lies. They generally till the best soil, but in many cases this is due to sheer industry which has turned bad land into good. The Muraos, except in the rare instance where they are the sole occupants of a village, confine themselves to garden cultivation, Kurmis and Muraos.

such as tobacco and vegetables. The Kurmis adopt a much broader style, and generally grow the more valuable of the common staples. They are frugal folk, living in small thatched huts, over which they train creeping plants; the whole family works in the fields and the Kurmi women are important auxiliaries. When they can they store grain, which they sometimes advance to other cultivators in time of need; but they are not hard usurers. Many of them have built fine wells, chiefly in the early period of the first regular settlement, and to this enterprise the high rents they have to pay may in part be attributed, as it was a frequent practice on the part of the landlords to raise the rent of a tenant who had built a well, after having issued the indispensable notice of ejectment.

Brahmans. Next in point of order come the Brahmans, who numbered 111,146 persons in 1901, or 13·5 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are fairly evenly distributed throughout the district, but are most numerous in Patti and the Dhingwas pargana. They are for the most part agriculturists; as compared with the more favoured Rajputs, they pay high rents and are generally good cultivators and solvent tenants. The Brahmans of this district belong almost entirely to the Sarwaria subdivision, the small remainder consisting of Kanaujias, Gaurs, and Sanadhs. All, with the exception of the Kanaujias, are debarred by the laws of their caste from handling the plough, but they are fair workers and are fond of building wells when their landlords allow them. Like the Rajputs, they are extravagant in marriage and funeral expenses and are given to litigation. Numbers of the Sarwarias enlist in the native army and in the Hyderabad Contingent. The Brahmans of the Manikpur and Bihar parganas are said by their clansmen in other parts to be spurious, the story going that Raja Manik Chand of Manikpur invested 125,000 persons of the lower castes with the sacred thread—an action that was in later days imitated by the great Bais chieftain, Tilok Chand. There are no Brahman taluqdars in the district, but a large number of villages belongs to this caste; of these 58 are in the Patti pargana and 51 in Partabgarh. In the Ateha pargana they own some 4,000 acres and about 5,600 acres in the Kunda tahsíl, chiefly in

Dhingwas and Bihar, are possessed by Brahmans. Besides these, they hold a number of villages in sub-settlement. As tenants they cultivate about 28 per cent. of the land occupied.

Ahirs and Gadariyas. The Ahirs at the last census numbered 101,714 persons, or 12·4 per cent. of the Hindu population. They occur in practically equal numbers in all the tahsíls of the district. They are a purely agricultural body and are good cultivators, but inferior to the Kurmis and Muraos. By tradition they are a pastoral caste, as also are the Gadariyas, who numbered 26,791 souls. The latter are more numerous in the Kunda tahsíl than elsewhere, and fewest in Patti. In Kunda they still maintain their ancestral occupation of keeping sheep and goats, from which they derive considerable profits, but they are chiefly cultivators.

Pasis and Chamars. Chamars are very numerous in this district, as in every part of Oudh, and at the last census amounted to 98,499 persons, or 12 per cent. of the whole number of Hindus. They are very evenly distributed over the district and are almost all engaged in agriculture and in general labour. The Pasis, who numbered 50,750, or 6·2 per cent. of the Hindu population, are chiefly found in Kunda and are comparatively scarce in Patti. They are now employed as cultivators or else as watchmen. As agriculturists they are not of a high class, and they eke out their means of subsistence by keeping pigs and drawing *tari* or toddy from palm trees. The Pasis are considered to be an aboriginal tribe and were formerly treated as a race apart. They are habitual thieves, and in the old days they formed the rank and file of the taluqdars' forces and were much dreaded for their proficiency with the bow.

Rajputs. By far the most important caste in the district are the Rajputs, who at the last census numbered 70,407 persons, or 8·6 per cent. of the Hindu inhabitants. Though their numbers are exceeded in several other parts of Oudh, it may be asserted that in no other district have the Rajputs so firmly established themselves or hold so undisputed a position among the landowners. They are by far the largest proprietors in every pargana of the district, and at the last settlement they held 837,114 acres or over 90 per cent. of the whole. They also occur everywhere as cultivators, and hold as tenants over 14

per cent. of the land occupied. The largest proportionate number of Rajput tenants is in the Ateha pargana, but they are very numerous both in Partabgarh and Patti. In the former of these there are many petty coparcenary estates owned by Rajputs, who cultivate the land themselves. They pay a lower rent than any other caste—a fact that is easily explained by their clanship or kinsmanship with the taluqdars, and also because the bulk of ex-proprietors who have entirely lost their rights or retain only *sír* and *sayar* belong to this caste. The tenants are generally of the same clan as the proprietor, whom they imitate in lavish expenditure at weddings and on other occasions—an imprudence which has made many of them bond-slaves of the money-lenders. They are good cultivators, and although they will not touch the plough, they will work wells, cart manure, weed their fields, and build and repair their houses. Sometimes, when in straitened circumstances, even the women will weed and do other offices of husbandry. In former days they formed the retinues of the landlords and were constantly employed in military service; but since annexation, although large numbers of them still enlist in the army, the bulk of the Rajputs have become tillers of the soil.

Rajput clans.

The Rajputs of the district belong to many clans, but only a few of these have a large number of representatives. As will be seen in dealing with the landholders, the various clans have very clearly defined spheres of influence. At the last census 40 different clans were represented, while 3,816 persons belonged to other subdivisions which are not specified in the report. Of these clans, however, 21 had less than 200 members apiece, while those with over 1,000 persons were only eight in number. The largest is that of the Bachgotis, of whom there were no less than 20,660. Of these, 13,954 were in the Patti tahsíl, to which their landed possessions are practically confined and where they own 701 out of a total of 816 villages. The Sombansis are the great clan of the Partabgarh pargana, in which they hold 483 out of 635 villages. They numbered 14,788 persons at the last census; but it is a rather curious fact that they should be more numerous in Kunda than in the Partabgarh tahsíl, as 8,199 were enumerated in the former. There were but few in Patti, only

555, although ten villages in that tahsíl are owned by the Rája of Qila Partabgarh. The bulk of Kunda is owned by the Bisens; but this clan numbered only 3,881 persons, and here again an anomaly occurs, for according to the census returns 2,722 of these lived in Patti, where they own no villages, and only 787 in Kunda. The Kanhpurias, who own most of Ateha and part of the Rampur pargana, numbered 3,688 persons, and all of these were confined to the Partabgarh and Kunda tahsíls. The only other largely represented clan was the Bais, who numbered 10,171 souls. These are of an inferior stock and are styled Kathbais, to distinguish them from their more aristocratic namesakes in Rai Bareli. There are no Bais taluqdars in this district, but they own nine villages in the Partabgarh pargana and some in Kunda, where half of them reside. The Chauhans numbered 4,240 persons, but these two are of little importance and are not landowners. They are most numerous in the Partabgarh tahsíl. Of the rest, the Surajbansis had 1,483, chiefly in Patti, and the Gautams 1,119 representatives. The latter occur in all the tahsíls, but are in largest numbers in Kunda. Next to these come Raikwars, Bachhils, Dikhits, Gaharwars and Kachhwahas, but none of these have ever attained a position of any eminence in this district. The history of the great clans is the history of their taluqdari estates, and this will be given later. All the taluqdars of the district are Rajputs, and they are confined to seven clans.

The Banias are very numerous in this district, and there are more members of this caste than in any part of Oudh except Gonda and Fyzabad. At the last census they numbered 33,138, or four per cent. of the Hindu population. They are found in all parts, but especially in the Partabgarh tahsíl. The best represented subdivision is the Agrahari, while Kasarwanis, Kandus and Umars also occur in considerable proportions. The first two are chiefly found in the Partabgarh and Kunda tahsíls, and the Umars in Patti. These sects are entirely distinct, and neither eat and drink together, nor intermarry. The Banias of this district are for the most part petty traders and money-lenders. There are many instances in which they have purchased or hold on mortgage small plots of land; but they have not often Banias.

articles of food. The Barais, who numbered 5,364 persons, are the equivalent of the Tambolis of western districts, the difference primarily being that the Barai grows the plant and the Tamboli sells the leaves; but this in practice is seldom observed. The numerous remaining castes call for no special mention. The commonest are Bhats, Koeris, Malis, Sonars, and Bahelias. Several of the minor castes which are found in this district are practically confined to the eastern divisions of the United Provinces. Such are the Binds, Musahars, Bhanreriyas, Bhuinhars, Dharkars, Atits, Kamkars and Dharhis. The Bhanreriyas numbered 962 persons, a higher figure than in any other district, and are for the most part confined to the Partabgarh pargana. They are said to be Brahmans of a very low order and subsist chiefly on begging. The Bhuinhars, who are common in the Benares Division, are more numerous here than in any other part of Oudh, but only amounted to 863 persons. Kamkars are practically the same as Kahars, and Atits are Hindu faqirs, who often are found as cultivators. The Binds are a Dravidian tribe, employed in miscellaneous labour and as ploughmen; they occur in large numbers in the eastern districts and also in Sultanpur, and here numbered 1,106, of whom five-sixths were in the Kunda tahsíl. The Dharkars are a sub-caste of Doms, and the Dharhis, both Hindu and Musalman, are vagrant musicians and singers.

Musalmans.

The Musalman element in this district is comparatively insignificant, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the old settlements in the Manikpur and Bihar parganas. There were 35,876 Musalmans in the Partabgarh tahsíl at the last census, 30,947 in Kunda and 27,857 in Patti. There are no old seats of Muhammadan power save Manikpur and the adjacent settlements of Gutni and the like, and all the Musalmans in the rest of the district date their advent from comparatively recent times, for there are no followers of Islam among the taluqdars, whose influence was always strong enough to exclude followers of a rival creed till the establishment of the Oudh Government of the Nawab Wazirs. Consequently most of the Musalman proprietors belong to the Manikpur pargana, where their ancestors settled in the days when Manikpur, often styled the

Chhota Dehli, was in its glory. The present leading Muhammadan landlord is Khan Bahadur Ahmad Husain of Pariawan, the others being for the most part in reduced circumstances. Similarly the Musalman cultivators are chiefly to be found in the Manikpur pargana, while elsewhere there are numbers of Qurreshis dwelling in isolated hamlets. At the time of the last settlement, Musalmans held 47,581 acres in proprietary right, and of this 36,180 acres lay in the Kunda tahsíl, 2,825 acres being in pargana Manikpur alone. They also held 2,547 acres in Patti and 8,854 acres in Partabgarh, chiefly owned by loyal Pathan grantees who were rewarded with part of the confiscated half of the Sujakhar estate after the mutiny. As tenants they prevail in 78 villages of Patti, 94 in the Partabgarh tahsíl and 40 of Kunda.

The Musalmans of the district belong to a great number of castes and clans. At the last census no less than 47 were represented, giving an average of 1,830 members to each, while in the case of 8,618 persons, of whom the great majority were women, no caste was specified. But in fourteen instances there were less than 100 representatives, and in 19 more, less than 1,000. Only the Sheikhs, Pathans and Julahas numbered over 5,000 persons each, and only seven others occurred in numbers over 2,000. Consequently the important Musalman subdivisions are very few and the great majority call for no specific mention. In the matter of sects there is even less to be said. Over 96 per cent. call themselves Sunnis, while only 650 Shias were returned at the census—a smaller figure than in any other district of Oudh. Musalman castes.

First and foremost among the Musalmans come the Sheikhs, who at the last census numbered 24,576 persons, or 26 per cent. of the whole Muhammadan population. More than half of these reside in the Kunda tahsíl, while there were less than 5,000 in Patti. The most numerous subdivision was that of the Qurreshis, who amounted to 8,884 persons—a higher figure than in any other part of Oudh. These Qurreshis are generally regarded as of an inferior status and in this district rank no higher than the Pasis. More than half the Patti Sheikhs belong to this clan, which predominates in every tahsíl. Next come Sheikhs.

Siddiqis, who numbered 5,291 and prevail in Kunda. The Faruqis are found in considerable numbers in the same tahsíl, as also are the Ansaris and Usmanis. In Patti there were 214 members of the Bani Israil subdivision : they do not occur in any other part of the district, and are not found in greater numbers in any other district of Oudh.

Pathans. Pathans numbered 11,681 persons, or 12·3 per cent. of the Musalman inhabitants. They are far more numerous in tahsíl Partabgarh than elsewhere, and there they have considerable landed possessions, for a large part of the Sujakhar estate was given to Asaf Ali Khan for loyal service rendered during the mutiny, while the Pathans of Bahlolpur and Pura Mustafa Khan acquired their properties either in the service of Government or from the Sombansis. Among the Pathans no particular clan predominates: the best represented is the Yusufzai, with 1,527 members. The Ghilzais are confined to the Kunda tahsíl, and the Kakars and Lodis to Patti, while the Ghoris are divided between the latter and Partabgarh. Almost every sept has a few representatives, but none occurs in any marked degree.

Other Musalmans. Of the remaining divisions of Musalmans the most important are the Julahas, Saiyids, Rajputs and Behnas. The Julahas numbered 7,357 and the Behnas 4,118. These are very low figures for Oudh, and show that cotton weaving and carding are not largely practised in this district. More than half the Julahas belong to the Kunda tahsíl, while the Behnas predominate in Partabgarh. The Saiyids numbered 4,254, and are fairly equally distributed. The best represented subdivision is the Rizwi, which prevails in Patti, to which also the Kazimis are confined. Excepting Husainis, no other subdivision had 200 members at the last census. As is only to be expected in a district in which the Hindu influence is so strong, the number of converted Rajputs is very small, and is in fact less than in any district of Oudh, excepting Lucknow. In 1901 there were 3,125 persons of this description, chiefly drawn from the Bais of Partabgarh and Kunda; the Bachgotis of Patti, Chauhans and Raikwars. Mughals are very scarce in this district, Rai Bareli alone of all the Oudh districts having fewer; they numbered 587 persons, chiefly of the Chaghtai clan. Of the rest, only

Kunjras or fruiterers, Darzis, who are tailors and tent-makers, Dhobis, Faqirs, and Hajjams, the equivalent of the Hindu Nais, had over 2,000 members apiece. Next come Manihars and Churihars, who manufacture lac and glass bangles—a trade that has greatly declined. In the Kunda tahsíl fair numbers of Dafalis and Bhathiyaras may be found, while in Patti there are several castes which do not occur elsewhere. Such are Nats, Mochis, Mallahs, Ghosis, Goriyas and Kuneras. The Goriyas are a fishing and cultivating caste, found throughout the eastern districts, and are akin to the Mallahs. Kuneras numbered 203, which is only exceeded in Azamgarh; they occur in small numbers in the other districts of the Gorakhpur Division and the trans-Ghagra portions of Oudh; they are turners by profession and are closely allied to the Barhais. In the Partabgarh tahsíl there are small numbers of Musalman Gujars, who are not found elsewhere in the district.

The dialect of the people is for the most part the Awadhi form of Eastern Hindi, which, according to the census report, is spoken by no less than 98·5 per cent. of the population. For the rest over 1·4 per cent. spoke the form of Western Hindi known as Hindostani, and the very small remainder either Bengali or English. There is no indigenous literature of any importance. At Partabgarh there are two small lithographic establishments, known as the Gulshan Ahmadi and the Dar-ul-Khair presses; and at Kalakankar is the Hanumat press, belonging to Rája Rampal Singh. From this are issued the *Hindusthan*, a Hindi daily newspaper, and an English paper bearing the same name and published three times a week. These chiefly contain news culled from other sources and articles expressive of the owner's opinions. There are no local societies or institutions of much importance. There is a small native club at Bela, and a reading and book club has recently been started at Kunda. **Language.**

The province of Oudh is an essentially agricultural tract, and the population of Partabgarh is to a greater extent dependent on agriculture than any other district except its neighbour, Sultanpur. At the last census no less than 77·4 per cent. of the people were included in the agricultural population, the proportion being the same in the adjoining district of Jaunpur. The **Occupations.**

industrial population, which includes all those occupied in the preparation and supply of the requisites of life and the village craftsmen and artizans, amounted to 11 per cent., and the commercial population to ·7 per cent. Of the rest, 2·3 per cent were engaged in earthwork and general labour; 3·3 per cent. in personal service and menial work; and 1·4 per cent. were either beggars or independent of any occupation. This leaves 3·9 per cent. otherwise employed, of whom ·5 per cent. represented the professional classes, and the rest Government servants; and those engaged in transport, storage and miscellaneous occupations. A considerable proportion of these classes depended on agriculture as a subsidiary means of subsistence, and the comparative absence of manufactures only emphasizes the importance of agriculture in Partabgarh. Nearly every petty Bania, Behna, Kumhar and Nai has a few plots of land, and the same may be said of the village officials, the patwari and the chaukidar. Almost the whole of the *parja* or village servants receive small grants of land from the zamindar, in addition to the doles of grain given at each harvest. The Kahar, Dhobi, and Darzi receive from five *biswas* to two *bighas* of land rent-free; and the Nai and Chamar are also allowed small plots not exceeding one *bigha*.

Condition of the people.

The condition of the people at large appears to be good, in spite of the great pressure of the population on the land. The average area per cultivated holding is only 3·13 acres for the whole district, falling to 2·25 acres in the Partabgarh pargana, while in Manikpur it is 4·51 acres and 4·49 acres in Dhingwas. In the whole of the Kunda tahsíl the average is 3·99 acres, and in Patti 3·24 acres. These figures are the averages for all classes, and there is a considerable difference between the position of the high and low caste tenants. It does not, however, follow that the Brahmans and Rajputs are better off than their low caste neighbours because they have large holdings and pay lower rents; they are far more extravagant in their habits and have a higher standard of comfort to maintain. Probably the Kurmis with their admirable qualities are in the best condition. One fact that tends to prove the general prosperity of the tenants is that, in spite of their hand-to-mouth existence and

their utter disregard of sexual restraint, they can always pay their rents, even in bad years. If they have to borrow for this, then at least their credit is unshaken. In 1894, for instance, the rabi harvest was spoilt by the heavy rain; but no applications were made for Government advances of grain. The following rabi was again a partial failure, but even then a very small sum was distributed to enable tenants to purchase seed and only to the very poor; the others sowed from private stores or from borrowed grain. In general, the cheerfulness, intelligence and law-abiding spirit of the people testify to their material prosperity; and the standard of living further proves that they are not poverty-stricken. Usually the food of the people consists of one good meal daily, and a handful of *chabena* or parched grain once or twice at other times. The number and prosperity of the liquor shops is another sign; a great many of all classes find money to spend on drink, the high castes indulging in secret, and the low castes openly. No diminution in wedding expenses is apparent, and in good and bad years the number of weddings is nearly the same. All the tenants of the inferior castes readily avail themselves of opportunities of increasing their resources by work other than agriculture; they will go for long distances for employment on roads, railways and other works, leaving their women and children at home. The higher castes are restrained by their pride from such pursuits, but large numbers of Brahmans and Rajputs still find employment in the army and police, many of them going far afield. All this distant work helps to swell the resources of the people, although it is not possible to say to what extent they are assisted by cash remittances from outside.

Habitations.

The dwellings of the higher castes are always neat and clean, and now have usually tiled roofs. The lower castes occupy smaller and less imposing dwellings, but their huts are either tiled or well thatched, wattled sheds being very rarely seen. The dwellers seem to take a pride in the appearance of their houses, and those of Kurmis, Ahirs and Gadariyas are usually covered with trailing vegetables. In the Patti and Partabgarh tahsíls the roofs are usually sloping, whether tiled or thatched; but in Kunda the flat mud roof is commonly adopted.

The general use of brass and iron cooking-pots and *lotas*, even among the common labourers, is a sure sign of prosperity; almost everywhere they have taken the place of the earthen vessels which in old days were universally employed.

Proprietors.

Partabgarh is essentially a taluqdari district, and the great bulk of the land is owned by a few Rajput clans, who have retained their ancestral possessions for many centuries. All the taluqdars, of whom a list is given in the appendix to this volume, are Hindus, and there are very few Musalman proprietors of any importance in the district. The number of Hindu clans represented among the taluqdars is very small and their territorial spheres of influence are unusually well defined. Roughly speaking, it may be said that the Patti tahsíl is held by the Bachgotis; the Partabgarh pargana by the Sombansis; Ateha by the Kanhpurias; and the Kunda tahsíl by the Bisens. The other taluqdari clans include the Bilkharias, who in ancient times held the whole of Patti, whence they were ousted by the Bachgotis; the Durgbansi of Parhat, and the Surajbansi of Dandikachh; but the presence of the last is purely accidental. There are altogether 36 separate taluqdari estates, although in several cases the number has been increased by partition, and of these ten belong to the Bachgotis, ten to the Bisens, seven to the Sombansis and five to the Kanhpurias. Of the rest the Bilkharias have two, and the Durgbansis and Surajbansis one each. Taluqdars at the time of the last settlement held over 60 per cent. of the district. The 2,171 villages are divided into 2,847 mahals, of which 2,040 belong to taluqdars, 367 to single and joint zamindars, 321 to pattidars, 74 to coparcenary bodies in bhaiyachara tenure, while 41 were revenue-free and four were nazúl property.

The condition of the proprietors varies greatly. Many of the taluqdars and other landlords are heavily indebted, owing to gross extravagance, ruinous expenditure in marriages, mismanagement owing to neglect of their own interests and implicit reliance on agents, quarrels among co-sharers, partitions resulting in minute subdivisions and useless litigation. On the other hand, there are several notable exceptions, such as the Sombansis of Partabgarh, Chitpalgarh and Pirthiganj; the Bisens of Dhingwas,

Dhangarh, Tajpur and Bargaon; and the Kanhpurias of Tiloi and Kaithaula. The Musalman proprietors of the Manikpur pargana are in most cases in very embarrassed circumstances, and throughout the district the *mufrid* landlords are as a rule poor owing to family pride, extravagance, aversion to work and the consequent employment of hired labour, excessive subdivision of their property and enormous families. In a few instances the coparcenary bodies are well off, such as the Sombansis of Dandupur and Sarai Anadeo. Some account will be given of the principal zamíndári and coparcenary estates after dealing with the taluqdari families.

The Sombansi Rajputs of the Partabgarh pargana are among the most ancient and exalted clans of Oudh. According to Mr. Carnegy, they give their daughters to the Gautams, Baghels, Gaharwars and the Chauhans of Mainpuri, "and this indicates a higher status than is enjoyed by the local Bais, Bisen and Rajkumar tribes." The early history of the Sombansis is necessarily traditional. They are said to have come from Jhúsi near Allahabad. The story goes that one Raja Bijai Sen, or Bir Sen, the son of Ramdeo of Jhúsi, was cursed by a Musalman faqir, Sheikh Naqi, into whose hut the Raja had pursued a hare that he was hunting. Soon after the Raja died and his widow, who was pregnant, presented herself before the faqir and asked for his protection.* She was consoled with the assurance that she would have a son of great renown, and was bidden to go northwards. Thereupon she left Jhúsi with her followers and reached a place now known as Panchosiddh, about a mile and a half from the town of Partabgarh. There she stopped and gave birth to a son, Lakhan Sen, who is said to have expelled the Bhars and Raikwars, who were then the proprietors. The traditional date of this event was 1258 A.D. Lakhan Sen is said to have resided at Hindaur, some twelve miles from Bela on the road to Rai Bareli, and in this village there is a lofty mound which is pointed out as the site of his fort. He subsequently occupied the town of Aror, the modern Partabgarh. Lakhan

The Sombansi clan.

* The Bahlolpur account is that Bir Sen was killed by the invading Musalmans under one Muhammad Taqi, the leader of the advanced guard in the expedition against Benares.

Sen had three sons, Gohanwardeo, Maluk Singh and Jait Singh. The first of these wished to transfer his power to his son, Udhrandeo, while he yet lived; but Maluk Singh objected and went for help to Dehli, where he became a Musalman. He is said to have married a princess of the imperial family and to have been made subahdar of Allahabad. Thence he invaded his brother's dominions and desired to convert the whole clan of Sombansis to Islam. Thereupon the two Hindu brothers plotted to destroy the invader, agreeing that the murderer should receive as reward the title and estates. This was effected by stratagem on the part of Jait Singh, who assasinated his brother at Phulwari near Partabgarh, where his tomb remains to this day. Thus Jait Singh became Raja of Aror, while Gohanwardeo took the title of Babu and a small estate for his maintenance. From these two chieftains are descended all the Sombansis of Partabgarh.

Sujakhar.

Of the elder line, the house of Gohanwardeo, there is but little to say. Gohanwardeo set about extending his possessions, and acquired all the lands lying between the villages of Sujakhar and Gonda, a distance of some twenty miles. He built the fort at Gonda on the eastern extremity of his dominion, to keep off the Bilkharias. He had two sons, Bikram Sah and Gandhar Deo, between whom he divided his estates. The former built the fort of Gauradand and was succeeded by his son, Rudra Partab, and then by his grandson, Rajpal Singh, whose elder son, Bhoj Sah, obtained the estate, while the younger, Maluk Singh, received two villages for maintenance, and from him are descended the Sombansis of Arjunpur, Adharpur, Kol and a few other villages. Makrand Sah, the son of Bhoj Sah, had two sons, Sah Mal and Udai Karan; from the latter comes the Sombansi family o Gauradand. Kirat Sah, the grandson of Sah Mal, again had two sons, Bhawan Sah and Kalyan Sah, of whom the former succeeded to the estate, while the latter was the ancestor of the Sombansis of Pachkhara, Khajwari and other villages. Bhawan Sah's son, Lal Sah, built the fort at Sujakhar, and his descendants continued to hold the estate of that name in a direct line. Sixth in descent from him came Babu Daljit Singh, who was in high favour with the revenue officials and by their

help annexed many of the adjoining villages, such as the Paharpur and Pachhimgaon estates, and thus became one of the largest landholders of the district. He had two sons, Balbhaddar Singh and Bikramajit Singh. The former succeeded to the taluqa, while the latter became famous as a soldier. Up to the mutiny the family was very powerful and is said to have been able to muster 10,000 men. The Sombansis of Sujakhar on one occasion fought and defeated the Raja of Amethi, pursuing him to the gates of his stronghold. After the mutiny half the estate was confiscated for the concealment of cannon and bestowed on Asaf Ali Khan and Jokhu Singh. Balbhaddar Singh was left with 43 villages, but of these only a few are actually in the possession of his widow, Babuain Sukhraj Kunwar, while the rest of the taluqa has, owing to mismanagement, fallen gradually into the hands of money-lenders. Added to this, 11 mahals are sub-settled, 13 are assigned in maintenance and four are perpetually leased.

Sombansis of Ranjitpur.

There are no taluqdars among the descendants of Gandhardeo, the second son of Udhrandeo. Fifth in descent from him came Bikramajit of Gonda, who divided his property among his three sons. The eldest of these was Sangram Sah, the last of this house to hold the title of Babu. He had two sons, Khem Karan and Rup Narain, from whom are descended the Sombansis of the coparcenary estates of Gonda and Ranjitpur-Chilbila. From the same stock came the Sombansis of Gohri, Sangrampur, Baijulpur and Khandarpur, most of whom maintain possession of their ancestral property.

Sombansis of Partabgarh.

The most important Sombansi families are those of the stock of Raja Jait Singh, the youngest son of Lakhan Sen. This chieftain, who died in 1328, was succeeded by his son, Kanh Deo, who at his death in 1354 left four sons, Ram Singh, Kanh Singh, Gyan Singh and Prithvi Singh. The eldest had five sons, whose descendants are to be found in the villages of Baniamau, Chatmau, Mahri Sipah and Barista. Kanh Singh's four sons are now represented by the owners of Kamaipur, Achalpur, Sahodarpur and Ajgara, a *mufrid* estate in which, however, the Raja of Partabgarh has acquired a share by purchase. Gyan Singh had two sons, whose progeny may be traced in Ankodhia and

Lakhapur; and the youngest brother, Prithvi Singh, succeeded his father in the title and estates. He is said to have founded the bazár of Pirthiganj and to have died in 1377, when he was succeeded by his son, Lodh Singh, who married a Bilkharia of Madhpur and lived for a few years only. His son, Sultan Sah, attained to distinction in the service of Firoz Tughlaq by reducing to subjection the rebellious chieftains of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand; after this campaign he went to Dehli, where he was rewarded with the gift of Aror in jagir, and the grant of the Allahabad parganas of Soraon, Sikandra, Nahwai and Kiwai. His title of Rahbardar Khan imposed on him the duty of escorting the tribute of the eastern provinces of Bengal and Bihar. He married a Baghel princess, and by her had three sons. The two eldest, Ram Deo and Deo Rai, were provided for by grants of land, and their descendants are still to be found in the villages of Rampur, Birampur, Dangri, Sheorajpur and Sarai Deorai. The youngest son, Raja Maniar Sah, succeeded his father in 1442, and ruled for 22 years. He had three wives, by the first of whom he begot his successor, Ghatam Deo, and Murar Singh, the ancestor of the taluqdars of Domipur and Baispur and many other Sombansis. By his second wife Maniar Sah had two sons, Bhan Singh and Bhowal Singh, the first of whom received Majhlaha and Burhani for maintenance, and the second the two Bhowalpurs. By his third wife he had Champat Rai, who obtained Sarai Kalyan, and Makund Rai, whose portion was Sarai Makund Rai and Sarai Khojhi. Raja Ghatam Deo entered the service of Bahlol Lodi and was deputed to subjugate the rebellious Raja Hindpal of Satasi in Gorakhpur, which he successfully effected. He died in 1478 and left nine sons, of whom the eldest, Sangram Sah, succeeded, while the others as usual received villages in maintenance. Thus from Ram Sah come the Sombansis of Rajapur; from Girdhar Sah those of Bhadoin; from Bir Sah those of Ghatampur; and from Mitrajit those of Tulapur, Dhekahi, Isapur and elsewhere. Other Sombansis, descended from Ghatam Deo by his fourth wife, occupy Bhupiamau, Gopalapur and some other villages.

Raj Sangram Sah.

Sangram Sah built the fort at Awar-Pirthiganj, and transferred the family residence to that place from Hindaur. He was

a man of mark and waged war against the Bachgotis of Asal in Sultanpur, whom he defeated. He had two wives, of whom the first bore Sumer Sah, whose son, Raj Sah, died childless; by the second he had four sons, two of whom left no issue, while Ram Chandra succeeded his father in 1494 and Sujan Sah founded a family from which come some of the principal Sombansis of the district. Ram Chandra died in 1526, and was followed by his son, Lachhmi Narain, who was killed by lightning in 1579 while on a pilgrimage to Allahabad. His son, Tej Singh, who was often at war with Sumer Sah, who had set himself as Raja of Awar, built a fort on the Sai called Tejgarh, and died in 1628.

Raja Partab Singh.

He was succeeded by his son, Partab Singh, who fixed his headquarters at Ramapur, and there built the great fort which gave its name to the town of Partabgarh. He was a great warrior, and his first exploit was to attack and crush Raj Sah, the son of Sumer Sah of Awar. His growing power attracted the notice of Kamal Khan, subahdar of Allahabad, who was defeated and slain by the Raja. He then fought successfully with the Kanhpuria chieftain of Kaithaula and reduced him to submission, and afterwards he quarrelled with Surat Singh of Tiloi; the latter was blind and Partab Singh was lame, and the story goes that they mutually insulted each other on the score of their physical defects. A great battle was fought at Hindaur, and the Kanhpurias were put to flight. This victory established the power of Partab Singh, who set himself to adorn his capital with many fine edifices, most of which were demolished by the officers of the Oudh Government. He died after a long reign in 1682, and was succeeded by his son, Jai Singh Deo, whose mother was a Bhale Sultan. This prince defeated the Raja of Sariawan and took from him the parganas of Mariahu and Bhadohi in Jaunpur and Mirzapur, which were afterwards ceded by Pirthipat Singh to the Raja of Benares. At the court of Aurangzeb he was represented by Bakht Bali Singh, who undertook on behalf of his master to subjugate Chhatarsal, the rebellious Raja of Bundelkhand. This was successfully effected, and Jai Singh Deo was invited to Dehli, where the Emperor bestowed his own cap on the Raja with the title of Kulah-Naresh,

or "lord of the cap." The Rajas of Partabgarh were long known as the Kulahra Rajas, and the identical cap was said to be in the possession of the late Raja Chitpal Singh of Nurpur. A more substantial reward was the gift of the parganas of Mungra and Garwara in Jaunpur. It is said that the honours bestowed on Jai Singh Deo so incensed Piru, the subahdar of Allahabad, that he seized upon some small pretext to attack the Raja, whom he besieged in Partabgarh. The story goes that the siege lasted for twelve years and terminated in the blowing up of an enormous gallery driven under the fort by the subahdar. The countermine was completely successful, and Piru retired to the neighbouring village of Teunga, where he was attacked, defeated and slain.

Pirthipat Singh.

Jai Singh Deo died in 1719 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Chhatardhari Singh, a man of no mark, during whose reign the Nawab Wazir of Oudh took away the parganas of Mungra, Garwara, Nahwai and Kiwai, leaving only Partabgarh, Soraon and Sikandra. He married twice, having by his first wife, the daughter of the Rewah Raja, three sons, named Pirthipat Singh, Hindupat Singh, and Dalthaman Singh, and by the second Medni Singh, who founded Katra Medniganj, and Buddh Singh. He was succeeded in 1735 by Pirthipat Singh, who married two Bachgotis of Dalippur and had issue Duniapat and Bahadur Singh, as well as an illegitimate son, Mohkam Singh. The Raja built the present fort of Partabgarh. He was very avaricious and murdered the son of a Manikpur banker who had refused to lend him money. The matter reached the ears of the authorities, and Safdar Jang, the Nawab Wazir, determined to punish the offender who had already incurred his displeasure by joining forces with Ahmad Khan, the Bangash Nawab of Farrukhabad, in the attack on the fort of Allahabad. After defeating the Afghans, Safdar Jang turned towards Partabgarh and had recourse to treachery. He sent for the Raja, inviting him to attend his camp and promising him the coveted faujdarship of Manikpur. The Raja came with a few attendants and was in 1754 assassinated in open darbár near Gutni on the Ganges. The Nawab then seized Partabgarh and confiscated the whole estate, which was held under direct management for three or

four years. Hindupat Singh went to Lucknow and became a Musalman under the name of Sarfaraz Ali Khan ; he was rewarded with the Sawansa estate in Patti, which had been received in dowry from the Bachgotis, but was soon murdered by his clansmen for his apostacy.

The great *raj* of Partabgarh was thus on the point of dissolution. Raja Duniapat Singh, the eldest son of Pirthipat, managed to recover the Partabgarh pargana, but Soraon and Sikandra were lost to the house for ever. He soon began to meditate revenge, but on the first sign of disaffection he was attacked in 1759 by Ismail Beg and Taqi Beg,who drove the Raja from Partabgarh and pursued him to Bahdawal near Sikandra, where he was overpowered and slain about 1767. He left an illegitimate son, Sarup Singh, who afterwards secured the property of Dandikachh of Tejgarh in 1784. To this he added from time to time, and at length held all the north-west portion of the Partabgarh pargana. He was succeeded by his son, Sripat Singh, who further increased his estate. Sripat Singh left a daughter who married Dan Bahadur Pal Singh, a Surajbansi of Basti, whom Sripat Singh adopted. He still holds the Dandikachh estate, which consists of 30 villages and seven mahals, all in the Partabgarh pargana. Nine mahals are subsettled and two are perpetually leased. Dandikachh.

After the death of Duniapat, the Nawab sent an officer to take possession of the fort of Partabgarh; but in 1763 Sikandar Sah, a nephew of Raja Pirthipat, collected the Sombansis and seized their old capital. He only held it for six months, and was then driven out. In 1768 Raja Bahadur Singh, the brother of Duniapat who had fled to Rewah, returned and recovered the fort after a severe engagement. He subsequently sided with Lal Barwand Singh, the Bisen of Rampur, and was defeated by the Oudh troops, and Partabgarh remained in the hands of the Nazims till annexation. Bahadur Singh according to the general account was illegitimate; his mother was the sister of Bans Kunwar, the mother of Duniapat, and for this reason many of his clansmen would not eat or drink with him. He partially established his position by marrying a Bilkharia lady and so ingratiated himself with the revenue authorities that in 1798 Bahlolpur.

he obtained the estate of Bahlolpur, to which he subsequently made large additions. He had no issue and therefore agreed to leave his property to Sheoratan Singh of Kharoin and Taraul, a descendant of Sujan Sah, the younger brother of Raja Sangram Sah. The Raja then fell ill, and Sheoratan Singh inadvisedly attempted to take possession—an act which so offended the old man that he sent him away and adopted in his place Shamsher Bahadur, the son of his wife's sister, who obtained the estate in 1818. Thereupon Sheoratan Singh, who had been adopted by Rani Khushal Kunwar, the widow of Duniapat, and had been recognised as Raja by the clan, attacked Shamsher Bahadur, plundering his property and wresting from him the village of Niwari. The Oudh authorities then made arrangements to satisfy Sheoratan Singh, and Shamsher Bahadur was left undisturbed in possession of Bahlolpur under the protection of the great Nazim, Raja Darshan Singh. The Raja died in 1884, leaving a son, named Bijai Bahadur, by his wife who was a Bilkharia of Umri, and an illegitimate son, Bhairon Bakhsh Singh. Raja Bijai Bahadur died in 1886 without issue. His mother, Rani Balraj Kunwar, had quarrelled with her son on account of her regard for Bhairon Bakhsh, and had removed her abode to Tejgarh; she had already given Bhairon Bakhsh a few villages and she afterwards bought for him several more. Raja Bijai Bahadur had married Janki Kunwar, the daughter of the Bisen taluqdar of Dhingwas. He had intended to adopt Partab Bahadur Singh, the adopted son of Raja Ajit Singh, but eventually left his whole property to his wife, who already had obtained Dhingwas. Upon her death in 1888, both the estates fell into confusion. Dhingwas was seized by the Bisens, while Bhairon Bakhsh came out of his seclusion, took possession of Bahlolpur, and promptly sued Lal Shankar Singh of Dhangarh for Dhingwas. He was unsuccessful, and soon after had to defend his claim against Raja Partab Bahadur Singh and Raja Chitpal Singh. He won both suits eventually, but the litigation has ruined the property. In 1897 the estate was attached for arrears of revenue; in November, 1899, the settlement was annulled and the estate taken over by Government for a short period. The property is heavily mortgaged, and the debts in

1899 amounted to nearly three lakhs of rupees. The difficulties of Babu Bhairon Bakhsh Singh have been enhanced by an appeal by the taluqdar of Chitpalgarh which is still pending before the Privy Council, and till this is decided the title of Raja will remain in abeyance. The property consists of 64 villages and 17 mahals, all in the Partabgarh pargana. No less than 35 whole mahals and portions of five others are held in subsettlement and nine others under perpetual leases.

Pirthiganj.

Mohkam Singh, the third and illegitimate son of Raja Pirthipat Singh, by Chattarsen Kunwar, the same woman as the mother of Raja Bahadur, fled at his father's death to Rewah. On the return of Bahadur Singh he was given a small allowance for maintenance. He had five sons, of whom Gurdat Singh, the eldest, gained the favour of the Nazims and was awarded the eastern portion of Bahlolpur under the name of Awar Pirthiganj. Gurdat Singh died childless and was succeeded by his brother, Bakhtawar Singh, who added largely to the taluqa. He had three sons, of whom Beni Parshad succeeded him. The latter was followed by his son, Hardat Singh, who by careful management and by selling a portion cleared off the debts of the estate. He died and was succeeded by his eldest son, Shankar Parshad, the father of Lal Nagendra Bahadur Singh, the present owner. The taluqa lies in the Partabgarh pargana and consists of 32 villages. The estate formerly derived a large revenue from salt, and lost heavily when the manufacture was prohibited.

Sawansa.

The Sawansa estate of Hindupat Singh or Sarfaraz Ali Khan, to which reference has been already made, descended to his illegitimate son, Udit Singh, who left two sons, Bhairon Bakhsh and Sital Parshad. The property became very heavily embarrassed and the whole has been sold and has passed from the Sombansis. It was bought by Kannu Mal and Sarju Parshad, Mahajans of Fyzabad, and consists of six villages.

Taraul.

The next branch of the Sombansis comprises the stock of Sujan Sah, the younger son of Raja Sangram Sah, whose issue is shown in the second pedigree. The house remained in comparative obscurity during the rule of the Partabgarh Rajas and no separate estates were formed till the death of Raja Pirthipat

in 1754. Sujan Sah's two sons, Gambhir Sah and Nirbahan, had received the villages of Kharoin and Rajgarh for maintenance, and their descendants are still to be found there. Mihrban Singh, fourth in descent from Gambhir Sah, had two sons, Surnam Singh and Abhiman Singh. The latter was an able and energetic man, and managed to get possession of Taraul, to which he added many neighbouring villages with the help of the chakladar of the day. He assisted Bahadur Singh in his endeavours to acquire the Partabgarh estate, and at the same time preserved his own taluqa intact. His life was cut short, however, for he was murdered by the Sombansis of Bhowalpur at Karighat near Partabgarh. He left three sons, of whom the eldest, Bhairon Bakhsh, was careless and indolent, and allowed himself to be ousted by Gulab Singh, the younger son of Surnam Singh, who obtained Taraul, and gave to his cousins, Bhairon Bakhsh and Umand Singh, the village of Kulhipur, and to Audhan Singh, their brother, Mallupur for maintenance. Gulab Singh was a man of great influence and intelligence: he invariably was in high favour with the revenue officials and was held in respect by the Sombansis, in spite of the odium he had incurred by murdering Sarabjit Singh, one of the sons of Audhan Singh. Sarabjit Singh had two brothers, Ajit Singh and Bishnath Singh. The former was well aware of his claim to the Taraul estate, and set himself to oppose Gulab Singh in any way he could. At the summary settlement of 1856 he sued Gulab Singh for his property, but before judgment was given, the mutiny broke out. Gulab Singh then endeavoured to remove Ajit Singh from his path, but the latter seized his opportunity and gained the favour of Government by rescuing the Sultanpur fugitives, who had been ill-treated by Gulab Singh's dependents, and escorting them to Allahabad. Gulab Singh had openly joined the rebels, and held his fort of Taraul against the British advance from Allahabad. His property was confiscated and given to Ajit Singh, the former proprietor receiving an allowance of Rs. 200 a month till his death at Partabgarh in 1886.

Raja Ajit Singh.

During the rebellion Ajit Singh kept his family in security at Jaunpur and joined the British force, rendering much

assistance to the officers. He was rewarded with the estate of Taraul, the Bela cantonments, and the Deotha property in Gonda, which was subsequently exchanged for the Aurangabad and Aliganj estates in Kheri, Harauni Qutubnagar in Hardoi and Chamiani in Unao. In 1866 he bought from Government the fort of Partabgarh for Rs. 28,000, and spent large sums of money on its repair, restoring the palaces of Raja Chhatardhari and Pirthipat. In 1877 he received the title of Raja as a personal distinction. He further extended his possessions by purchasing part of the Bahlolpur, Pirthiganj, Raipur-Bichaur and Chauras estates and the large property of Shahabpur in Allahabad. He died in 1889 at the age of 73. He had no son, but adopted Partab Bahadur Singh, the youngest grandson of his brother, Bishnath Singh, who was born in 1866. He was educated at the high school at Partabgarh. He received the title of Raja as a personal distinction, like his adoptive father, and in 1898 this was made hereditary in recognition of his services during the famine of 1897; and the name of his estate was changed to Qila Partabgarh from Taraul. The Raja is one of the leading taluqdars in Oudh, and is a man of much public spirit. He owns 116 villages and 44 mahals in the Partabgarh pargana, five villages and two mahals in Bihar, and eleven mahals in Patti of this district, besides the Shahabpur estate in Allahabad, 38 villages in Kheri, 16 in Hardoi and seven in Unao. As many as 49 of the Partabgarh mahals are held in subsettlement; 16 are *guzara*, and 23 perpetually leased.

Chitpalgarh.

Surnam Singh, the elder brother of Abhiman Singh of Taraul, had two sons, Gulab Singh, of whom mention has been already made, and Sheoratan Singh. The latter was adopted by Ráni Khushal Kunwar, the widow of Rája Duniapat, and was selected as the heir of Raja Bahadur Singh. When, as already narrated, he was displaced by Shamsher Bahadur Singh, he had been recognised as Raja by the Sombansis, but to prevent disturbance he was awarded a *nankar* or cash allowance of Rs. 1,500 by the king of Oudh. He died in 1840, and was succeeded by his son, Dhir Singh, who received from Amjad Ali Shah twenty villages of the Taraul estate in lieu of the *nankar*.

He died in 1849, leaving an infant son, Chitpal Singh, who succeeded to his father's estate of Nurpur. This was confiscated with Taraul after the mutiny, but subsequently restored. Raja Chitpal Singh was educated at the Partabgarh high school and in 1881 was appointed a statutory civilian. He contested the right of Babu Bhairon Bakhsh to the Bahlolpur estate, but lost his suit, although the decision has been appealed to the Privy Council. Raja Chitpal Singh died in 1901 and was succeeded by his widow, Rani Dilraj Kunwar. The Raja is said to have adopted on his deathbed Thakur Bhagwati Parshad Singh, but the adoption is disputed by the Rani, who lost a case to have it declared invalid in the court of first instance, but has since filed an appeal. The claimant, who is a minor, has sued for the possession of the estate. The property consists of eleven villages and six mahals, all in the Partabgarh pargana. Five mahals are subsettled. The Rani resides at Chitpalgarh, which was founded by her husband.

Domipur. The remaining Sombansi taluqdars are descended from Murar Singh, the younger brother of Raja Ghatamdeo. From the pedigree it will be seen that two of the sons of Murar Singh were Dharmangal Rai and Ranjit Singh, from whom come the taluqdars of Domipur and Baispur respectively. Durga Bakhsh, fifth in descent from Murar Singh, obtained the village of Domipur, as well as some adjacent lands, from the Nawab of Oudh, and added them to his ancestral property, which comprised some of the villages left by Murar Singh to his fifteen sons. Raja Bahadur Singh afterwards gave him Bikrampur near Partabgarh in reward for his loyal services. Babu Durga Bakhsh was succeeded by his son, Sheo Shankar Singh, who died in prison in the Partabgarh fort; after him came Hanuman Bakhsh, the founder of Hanumanganj and the father of the present owner, Babu Jagmohan Singh, who resides at Bikrampur and holds a fine estate of 48 villages and three mahals, all in the Partabgarh pargana. Four mahals are subsettled, and five are held on perpetual leases.

Baispur. From Ranjit Singh, a younger son of Murar Singh, came Pancham Singh in the fourth generation. This man originally paid revenue to Bahadur Singh, but enlisted the help of the

revenue authorities to have the engagement entered in his own name. To his own village of Ahna he added Baispur, Sarai Har Narain and others, and left to his son, Umed Singh, a taluqa which has since remained intact under the name of Baispur. The *sanad* was conferred on Saltanat Bahadur, the grandson of Umed Singh, who left a son, Bajrang Bahadur, who died in 1901, leaving his widow, Harnath Kunwar, in possession. The estate consists of 29 villages in pargana Partabgarh. It was managed for some years by the Court of Wards, during the minority of Bajrang Bahadur, and was released in a satisfactory condition. It is now, however, somewhat heavily involved in debt.

Bisen taluqas. The great Bisen clan of Rajputs is practically confined to the Kunda tahsíl, in which they are by far the largest proprietors. There were at annexation seven distinct taluqas, but the number has subsequently been increased owing to partitions in some of the estates. Each of these will be mentioned in order; they all have a common origin and the account of the taluqas may be prefaced by a brief history of the origin and fortunes of the clan. Like so many of the Oudh Rajput families, the early history of the Bisens is very obscure and is involved in a mass of tradition. The story goes that the clan originally came into existence in the Gorakhpur district, the founder of the family being one Mewai Bhat, whose representative is the present Raja of Majhauli in Gorakhpur. After many generations came one Raghubans Mal who had two sons, Ratan Mal and Rup Mal; the former is said to have been imprisoned by the king of Dehli and his younger brother reigned in his stead. Ratan Mal appears subsequently to have been employed by his sovereign in the military service and to have achieved great success. The story goes that he married the daughter of Raja Manik Chand of Manikpur, and thereby obtained land in the Partabgarh district which descended to his son, Rai Hum, the founder of the Partabgarh family of Bisens. The traditional date of Rai Hum's accession is 1193 A.D., and his home is said to have been at Bargaon in pargana Dhingwas: the date is probably inaccurate; for if correct the family pedigree is undoubtedly defective. For three generations the Bisens do not seem to have made much

headway or to have enlarged their possessions. Fourth in descent from Rai Hum came Rai Ragho, who is said to have made friends with the Gardezis of Manikpur and to have obtained from them twelve villages, with headquarters at Derwa. Rai Ragho had three sons, Rai Askaran, the founder of the Rampur family and the builder of the Rampur fort; Kashi, from whom came the taluqdars of Dhangarh and Dhingwas; and Khem Karan, from whom are descended the owners of Bhadri, Kundrajit, Dahiawan and Sheikhpur Chauras, and whose portion was the Bihar pargana.

Rampur-Dharupur. The descendants of Rai Askaran appear generally to have been recognised as the heads of the clan. The line of descent is shown in the table given in the appendix. Rai Bhao Singh, ninth in descent from Askaran, is said by the family to have held the parganas of Salon, Manikpur, Dhingwas and the Kaithaula estate. The Bisens got into trouble, however, with the revenue officials in 1748, when the Nazim of Manikpur, Jeo Ram Nagar, attempted to introduce a settlement of the land revenue with the villagers, whereupon the Bisens rose as one man and attacked and killed the Nazim at Manikpur. This is the story currently reported, but it appears at least doubtful, as in 1748 the Manikpur Sarkar was not included in Oudh, and was certainly under no Hindu governor until after 1762. At all events, the Bisens incurred the wrath of Safdar Jang, who besieged and took the fort of Rampur and stripped them of their estates. Rai Bhao Singh had two sons, Khushal Singh, who succeeded him, and Risal Singh, who received Bijaimau for maintenance. The latter had a son, Kanhaiya Bakhsh, whose son, Hanwant Singh, was adopted in 1826 by the widow of Lal Barisal Singh, the grandson of Khushal Singh of Rampur. Raja Hanwant Singh obtained the title from King Wajid Ali Shah in 1849. Five years previously Hanwant Singh had built the fort at Kalakankar on the banks of the Ganges, surrounded with a canal from the river, so that the waters of the sacred stream might be round about him by day and by night; although probably the additional defence thereby secured was a stronger consideration. Raja Hanwant Singh was constantly at war with the Nazims, and he even ventured to fight the great Darshan

Singh. Owing to his unruly opposition to the authorities, his estate was held under direct management in 1835, 1836 and 1841. In 1853 Khan Ali Khan, the Nazim, drove him out of his two forts of Kalakankar and Dharupur to take refuge in the Sujakhar jungle, and his property was not only made *kham*, but laid waste. On the outbreak of the mutiny Raja Hanwant Singh did good service by saving the treasure of the tahsíl and the lives of the officers who escaped from Parshadepur in the Salon district. He sheltered them from the 11th to the 22nd of June 1857, and escorted them in safety to Allahabad. He returned, however, to his fort, where he maintained to the last an obstinate and gallant resistance to the reoccupation of the province. On one occasion a British steamer proceeding to Cawnpore was fired upon from the fort of Kalakankar, and his son, Partab Singh, took an active part on the rebel side and was killed together with his uncle, Madho Singh, at Chanda in Sultanpur in action with the Gurkhas under Colonel Wroughton. After the mutiny Raja Hanwant Singh submitted and was rewarded for his former services by a considerable grant of confiscated land. The *sanad* of the taluqa was made out in the name of his daughter's son, Rampal Singh, at the Raja's request. Raja Hanwant Singh lived for many years after the restoration of order and received the hereditary title of Raja on the 4th of December, 1877. Rája Rampal Singh was educated in England, where he resided for many years. He is the largest landholder in the district, owning a property of 206 villages and one mahal in Partabgarh in the parganas of Rampur and Manikpur, those in the latter being the 46 villages of the Panigaon estate, and two small villages in Rai Bareli. Of the Partabgarh property 34 mahals are subsettled, ten are assigned in maintenance, and 48 are under perpetual leases. The Government grant of Bhagalpur in Bahraich was sold by Hanwant Singh many years ago. The taluqa is generally known by its old name of Rampur Dharupur, but the Raja resides at Kalakankar. He is an honorary magistrate with second class powers, an honorary munsif and a prominent member of the District Board.

Dhangarh.

The second main branch of the Bisen clan is represented by the descendants of Kashi, the second son of Rai Ragho. In the

sixth generation came Chain Singh, who had two sons, Ausan and Risal, who divided the property of Dhingwas, the former taking the Dhangarh estate and the latter that of Pawansi, still generally known as Dhingwas. Ausan was succeeded by his son, Debi Singh, who was killed in 1808 in a fight with Lal Barisal Singh, the father of Hanwant Singh of Rampur, who was desirous of increasing his estate. His property, however, passed to his son, Raghunath Singh, who died in 1842. He had four sons. Of these the two eldest, Pirthipal Singh and Sheopal Singh, died without issue before their father, and the property was divided in 1860 between the remaining sons, Sitla Bakhsh Singh, who obtained nine-sixteenths of Dhangarh, and Shankar Singh, who obtained the remaining seven-sixteenths. Dhangarh, Hissa IX, is now held by Lal Jagdis Bahadur Singh, the grandson of Sitla Bakhsh, who owns 18 villages and 10 mahāls in pargana Dhingwas. The history of Dhangarh, Hissa VII, is somewhat curious. Lal Sheo Partab Singh, son of Shankar Singh, is still alive, but has been adopted as heir of the Dhingwas estate, as will be shown in the account of that taluqa, so that the ownership of Dhangarh has passed to his son, Lal Chhatardhari Singh, who succeeded his grandfather by will and now holds 11 villages and nine mahals in the Dhingwas pargana. A further property of four villages and six mahals in the same pargana is held jointly by the two taluqdars.

Dhingwas. Risal Singh, the brother of Ausan, obtained the Pawansi estate as his share in Dhangarh and was succeeded by his son, Jham Singh. The latter had four sons, of whom the youngest, Lal Mahipal Singh, ultimately succeeded to the estate. The *sanad* was conferred on his widow, Thakurain Kailas Kunwar, who was followed by her daughter, Thakurain Janki Kunwar. The latter married Raja Bijai Bahadur, the Sombansi of Bahlolpur, and adopted, as heir to Pawansi, Lal Sheo Partab Bahadur Singh of Dhingwas, who now holds the taluqa, which consists of 89 villages in the Dhingwas pargana and five villages in Bihar.

Bhadri. Khem Karan, the third son of Rai Ragho, had two sons, Lal Sah and Kalyan Sah. From the former comes the taluqdar of Bhadri, after eight generations. Jit Singh, the son of Lal Sah, made his peace with the authorities and obtained the title

of Rai. His son, Daljit Singh, quarrelled with the Nazim Mirza Jan in 1748 and was killed. Rai Zalim Singh, his son, fled, but was afterwards allowed to return and hold the estate. In 1810 he was imprisoned for non-payment of revenue and the property was taken under direct management. While her husband was a prisoner in Lucknow, his wife, Thakurain Sheoraj Kunwar, visited Bhadri under pretext of performing some religious rites and while there assembled the clan and collected rents. She was besieged in the fort by the chakladar, Jagat Kishor, for eight days, until orders came from Lucknow to stop the attack and the courageous lady was permitted to occupy the castle. In 1815 her husband was released and recovered his estates. He was succeeded by Jagmohan Singh, who in 1833 refused to pay an excessive payment for revenue and was besieged by the Nazim, Ehsan Husain, who is said to have had with him 50,000 men. The fort was unsuccessfully attacked for twelve days, when a compromise was effected. In the following year the Nazim continued his exactions, and extended them to the other Bisen taluqdars, among whom was Hanwant Singh of Dharupur. A fight ensued at that place and the Nazim was defeated with the loss of two guns. He again attacked the Bisens at Benti with a similar result; but nothing daunted he assembled a larger force and besieged Bhadri for the second time. Thereupon Jagmohan Singh and his son, Bishnath, fled across the border to British territory, but were surprised and killed by the Nazim at Ramchaura on the Ganges. The British Government took great offence at this action and the Nazim was removed from office. Bhadri was then given to Amarnath Singh, the nephew and adopted son of Jagmohan, who was succeeded by his adopted son, Jagat Bahadur Singh, whose father, Sheoratan Singh, was hanged at Allahabad in 1857. Jagat Bahadur Singh also died without issue, and adopted Sarabjit Singh, who received the heceditary title of Rai from the British Government in November, 1879. His property was taken under the management of the Court of Wards in 1867, on account of the minority and indebtedness of the owner, and released in 1878. The taluqa was well managed by Sarabjit Singh, who left it practically unencumbered. The estate of Bhadri is now held by his

son, Rai Krishan Parshad Singh, who owns 88 villages and five mahals in the Bihar pargana, two villages and one mahal in Manikpur and one village in Dhingwas. The taluqdar is a minor and the estate is at present managed by the Court of Wards, by whom it was taken over on the 27th of February 1896. The estate is in a flourishing condition and has been recently increased by the purchase of land worth two lakhs of rupees from the Patti Saifabad, Hissa XI, estate in tahsíl Patti. The Benti property, formerly held in under-proprietary right by Captain Chapman, was also purchased for the estate, although the taluqdar of Shamspur still retains the superior right. The taluqdar will come of age in 1905. Bhadri possessed a strong fort till 1858, when it was destroyed by the orders of Government. The ruins are still to be traced and are covered with picturesque clumps of bamboos.

Kundrajit. Three other taluqas were founded by the descendants of Kalyan Sah, the second son of Khem Karan. This Kalyan Sah had three sons, Joghar Rai, Himmat Sah and Darshan Sah. From the first come the taluqdars of Kundrajit in pargana Bihar. Very little is known about the history of this family. It is recorded that with the rest of the Bisens, they were in constant opposition to the Government officials, and in consequence the taluqa was held under direct management from 1821 to 1827 and again in 1850. The *sanad* was originally granted in the name of Thakurain Baijnath Kunwar, widow of Bisheshwar Bakhsh Singh, eighth in descent from Joghar Rai, but she in 1858 of her own free will caused a division of the estate into four different shares, reserving one of these for herself, under the name of Bargaon, the original home of the Bisens in this district, and giving away the remaining three to her near relatives, Chhatarpal Singh, Surajpal Singh and Chandarpal Singh. In this manner the taluqa of Kundrajit was broken up and the different shares received separate names. Thakurain Baijnath Kunwar was succeeded at her death in December, 1879, by her adopted son, Lal Raghuraj Singh, the younger brother of Surajpal Singh. He holds the Bargaon estate of nine villages and 13 mahals, all in the Bihar pargana, as well as Surajpal Singh's property of Shamspur, which

had passed to his widow, Thakurain Raghubans Kunwar, at whose death in March, 1902, the ten villages and 14 mahals went to Lal Raghuraj Singh. Chhatarpal Singh, who had unsuccessfully contested Raghuraj Singh's adoption up to the Privy Council, was succeeded by his son, Lal Ram Kinkar Singh, whose estate of Tajpur consists of 13 villages and 14 mahals in the same pargana. Lal Chandarpal Singh holds the Kanti estate of 24 villages, also in Bihar. In addition to these separate properties, there is the joint estate of Autarpur in the same pargana, consisting of eight villages and twelve mahals, in which Raghuraj Singh has a half share and the others one quarter each. Bargaon was taken under the management of the Court of Wards on the taluqdar's own application in 1878. There was then a heavy load of debt, but the taluqa was released intact free of encumbrance, and with a handsome cash balance in February, 1903. The Shamspur estate was under the same management from the date of Lal Raghuraj Singh's succession to this property. His right to Shamspur is, however, disputed: one member of the family has already obtained a decree for a share, and if this decision holds good, the estate will be divided equally among the other claimants.

The Dahiawan taluqa founded by Himmat Sah, the second son of Kalyan Sah, passed to Sheodat Singh, on whom the *sanad* was conferred by the British Government. He was a man of some distinction and served as an honorary magistrate. He was succeeded by his son, Babu Mahesh Bakhsh Singh, the uncle of the present owner, Babu Randhir Singh, who was born in 1874. The taluqa consists of ten villages in the Bihar pargana, assessed at Rs. 10,280. From May, 1885, to November, 1895, the property was under the Court of Wards on account of the minority of the owner. It was released in a satisfactory condition, and has been well administered by the proprietor, who received a superior education while a ward, both at the high school at Partabgarh and the Muir College. Dahiawan.

The taluqa of Sheikhpur Chauras is now held by Thakur Sarabdawan Singh, the descendant of Darshan Sah, the third son of Kalyan Sah. The *sanad* was conferred on Dhaukal Singh, who rendered loyal service during the mutiny and received a Sheikhpur Chauras.

grant of land in reward. He was succeeded by Sarabjit Singh, the father of the present owner. The property consists of nine villages in Bihar, assessed at Rs. 6,080, three mahals being sub-settled.

Kanhpuria taluqas.

The estates of the Kanhpurias in this district are practically confined to the Ateha pargana, with the exception of the taluqa of Kaithaula, part of which lies to the south of the Sai in pargana Rampur and is surrounded by Bisen territory. There are five Kanhpuria taluqdars holding land in the district, but of these two properly belong to Rai Bareli. These are the Raja of Tiloi and the Babu of Tikari; but their possessions in this district only date since the mutiny. There are two main branches of the Kanhpuria clan, claiming descent respectively from Rahas and Sahas, the two sons of Kanh, the reputed founder of the clan. From Rahas came Parshad in the seventh generation, and he had three sons, from the eldest of whom spring the Kanhpurias of Tiloi, Shahmau and those in the Sultanpur district; from Man Singh, the second, come the Kanhpurias of Ateha; and from Madan Singh, the youngest son, are descended the taluqdars of Chandapur and Simrauta in Rai Bareli. The descendants of Man Singh seem to have held the Ateha pargana for several centuries. In 1773 Jham Singh was taluqdar of Ateha, and by his violence and oppression attracted the attention of the Bahu Begam, who held the jagir of Salon and Ateha. Jham Singh was compelled to take refuge in flight, but in 1777 he was caught and imprisoned at Fyzabad for twelve years, while his mother was allowed the village of Rampur Kasia on the Sai for her maintenance. The property was handed over to Bijai Singh of Lakhera, who held the estate up to 1798. Jham Singh died in 1807 and left a son, Drigpal Singh, who created such a disturbance in the country that it was found necessary to keep him quiet by giving him three villages. He then largely increased his estate, and in 1836 his son, Ram Ghulam Singh, had acquired all the villages known as the Mustafabad taluqa. In 1849 he obtained the engagement for the Rajapur estate in consequence of the misconduct of Sheoambar Singh, but he lost it seven years later. During the mutiny Ram Ghulam Singh attached himself to Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh of Shankarpur

Mustafabad.

in Rai Bareli, and in consequence his property was confiscated and bestowed on the Raja of Tiloi, who now holds 28 villages in Ateha. Ram Ghulam was allowed four villages for maintenance.

The second son of Jham Singh of Ateha was Barwand Singh, the father of Sheoambar Singh of Rajapur. This man had recovered his estate before the mutiny and obtained the *sanad*. He was succeeded by his son, Lal Sripat Singh, who owns eight villages and two mahals in pargana Ateha. Rajapur.

Another taluqa belonging to the same family is that known as Umrar. This was founded by an uncle of Jham Singh, after whom came Ishri Bakhsh, who was succeeded by Mahipal Singh, and then by Balwant Singh, the present owner. The taluqa originally consisted of five villages and one mahal in pargana Ateha, but practically the whole of this has recently been sold. Umrar.

Babu Ganga Bakhsh Singh of Tikari owns three villages in pargana Ateha known as the Ateha estate. These, too, formed part of the confiscated property of Ram Ghulam Singh and were bestowed on the taluqdar of Tikari after the mutiny. Tikari.

The remaining Kanhpuria estate of Kaithaula is of more importance. This family claims descent from Sahas, the other son of Kanh, and is entirely distinct from the Rai Bareli Kanhpurias. It has descended in an uninterrupted line through many generations. Although this house properly represents the elder branch of the clan, it has remained in comparative obscurity and in striking contrast to the Tiloi family, which has always figured prominently in the history of this portion of Oudh. The Kanhpurias of Kaithaula, as was inevitable from their position, were constantly at war with their Bisen neighbours; but in spite of the strength of the latter they seem to have been able to hold their own with some success, always being careful not to come into contact with the revenue authorities. The head of the family has long held the title of Rája, and this was confirmed as hereditary by the British Government in December, 1864. The story goes that when Mohan Singh, the sixteenth Raja of Tiloi, married a Bisen, he invited the Raja of Kaithaula to the feast, but the latter declined unless his precedence as the senior member of the clan was admitted. There- Kaithaula.

upon the Tiloi Rája gave a large number of Kaithaula villages to the Bisens, leaving them to fight for the possession of the gift. The *sanad* was conferred on Raja Jageshwar Bakhsh Singh, who was succeeded by his son, Raja Mahesh Bakhsh Singh. The latter died without male heirs in 1881, leaving his widow, Rani Jaibans Kunwar, in possession. The estates were taken under Government management under the Oudh Taluqdars' Relief Act, and were involved in heavy litigation, as Beni Bahadur, the brother of Mahesh Bakhsh, claimed the whole of the property. Possession was eventually decreed to the Rani, to whom the estates were handed over free of debt in November, 1888. Rani Jaibans Kunwar still holds the taluqa, which consists of thirty villages in the Rampur pargana, eight mahals being subsettled. From Arjun Singh, fourth in descent from Sahas, and brother of Chait Singh of Kaithaula, come the Kanhpurias of Nain in Salon. Seven generations later, Jurawan Singh, brother of Indrajit Singh, founded the Nuruddinpur estate, also in Salon.

Bachgoti taluqdars. The Bachgoti Rajputs occupy a position of peculiar pre-eminence in the Patti tahsíl, and the great majority of the villages in that sub-division are still held by members of this clan. The early history of the family may be found in the Sultanpur Gazetteer, and a short recapitulation will here suffice. The founder of the family was one Bariar Singh, a Chauhan, who is said to have settled in Sultanpur in 1248 A.D. There is some variety in the traditions referring to this man, one story saying that he gained an estate by expelling the Bhars, and another that he entered the service of Ramdeo, the Bilkharia Raja of Jalalpur Bilkhar, and that he either murdered his master's son, who had been warned to rid himself of so dangerous a rival by his dying father, or that he married the Raja's daughter and heiress and thus acquired peaceably the vast estates of the Bilkharias. However that may be, Bariar Singh's descendants at an early date managed to gain possession of a very large tract of land in this district and Sultanpur. He had four sons, of whom Raj Singh, the youngest, said to have been born of the daughter of the Raja of Jaipur, inherited Jalalpur Bilkhar, which practically means the Patti tahsíl. The others were Asal Rai, the ancestor of the Bachgoti communities of Asal

in Sultanpur; Ghunghe, from whom come the Rajwars of Chanda, also in Sultanpur; and Ghatam Deo, whose few descendants are to be found at Mahrupur in Patti and Kanupur and two other villages of the old Dalippur pargana. Raj Singh had three sons, and here again the youngest succeeded to the chief estate; this seems almost to have been a rule among the Partabgarh Bachgotis, for the same thing occurred in the next two generations. The eldest, Asre Singh, settled in Sultanpur and was the progenitor of the great Rajkumar families of Dera, Meopur and elsewhere. From the second, Rup Singh, come the Bachgotis of Kurwar and the Khanzadas of Hasanpur, whose estates are confined to the Sultanpur district. The youngest son was Chakrasen, who succeeded to Jalalpur Bilkhar. Chakrasen had two sons, of whom the eldest, Bahubar, is the ancestor of those Bachgotis who formerly held the Atarsand estates of twelve villages, which subsequently lost its independence, part being absorbed into the Sultanpur taluqas and the rest being reunited to the Patti Saifabad estate by sale to Zabar Singh in 1794 for the sum of Rs. 5,525. The second son was Goshain Singh, who obtained the ancestral property of Jalalpur Bilkhar. This man had four sons, and here again the youngest obtained the major share. Hamir Deo, the eldest, was the progenitor of the Bachgotis of Sirsi; from Karampal Singh, the second son, come those Bachgotis who are found in Ujhla and one or two other villages in the old Dalippur pargana; and the posterity of Lakhan Sen, the third son, are still to be found in Sheosat and elsewhere. Harbans Rai, the youngest son, held Jalalpur Bilkhar, and from this point onwards the rule of primogeniture seems to have prevailed. He had two sons, Dingar Singh and Nahar Singh, from whom are descended all the Bachgoti taluqdars of Partabgarh.

Dalippur.

On the death of Harbans Rai the two brothers divided the estate. Dingar Singh, the elder, obtained eleven-twentieths—a system of division which has always been followed by the Bachgotis, and his property was known as Dalippur. Nahar Singh obtained the remaining nine-twentieths, which became known as the Patti estate, and from this division the two parganas began a separate existence. The history of the Dalippur

branch is of no great interest and mainly presents a succession of violent deaths. Fifth in descent from Dingar Singh came Sujan Rai, who with his son, Gaj Singh, was killed in a fight with the Sheikhs of pargana Machhlishahr in Jaunpur. Gaj Singh had two sons, who again divided the estate, the elder, Rai Buddh Singh, retaining Dalippur or Adharganj, as it is frequently called, and Baz Bahadur or Raj Bahadur, the younger, taking the Dariapur estate. Rai Buddh Singh, who received his title from the Hasanpur Raja of Sultanpur, joined the Nawab Wazir, Shuja-ud-daula, in his war with the British, which ended with his defeat at Buxar in 1775. Adhering to the fortunes of the Nawab, he is said to have been killed at the subsequent battle of Mahoka. He was succeeded by Rai Bhawani Singh, who was followed by his son, Rai Mihrban Singh, who was the last of the family to hold the pargana of Dalippur on a single revenue engagement. About 1780 he fell into arrears and fled to Bindhachal in Mirzapur, where he shortly afterwards died. The Nazim thereupon seized the ancestral fort of Kot Bilkhar and razed it to the ground. Mihrban Singh left three sons, who together kept up a regular reign of terror in Dalippur, plundering and murdering those who submitted to the officers of Government, and so troublesome did they become that they were allowed to return to their home, and by degrees to acquire a large portion of their ancestral estate. The eldest was Rai Bindeshwari Bakhsh, who was killed in 1824 in a fight with the taluqdar of Patti Saifabad. He was succeeded by the second son, Rai Chauharja Bakhsh, who recovered sixteen other villages, which had been settled with the villagers after the flight of Mihrban Singh. He died in 1844, leaving an illegitimate son, and the estate passed to the third son of Mihrban, Rai Sitla Bakhsh, who died in 1852, after adding four more villages to the property. He had two sons, Rai Kalka Bakhsh, who succeeded him and died in 1852 by the accidental discharge of a pistol; and Rai Madho Parshad Singh, who obtained the *sanad* for the taluqa. He was an excellent landlord and the estate flourished under his rule, and was largely increased by purchase. He had no issue, but adopted Rai Amarpal Singh, who now holds the estate, which consists of 107 villages and 54

mahals in the Patti tahsíl; of these the bulk constitutes the old Adharganj or Dalippur taluqa, while the remainder comprises five mahals known as the Bisar estate, and two mahals of Birapur. The taluqdar resides at Dalippur.

Dariapur. There is little to say about the history of Dariapur. In 1821 Rai Drigpal Singh, father of Rai Sarabjit Singh, was killed by Chauharja Bakhsh of Dalippur. Prior to annexation the property was held by a single owner, but at the summary settlement Rai Bhagwant Singh, the son of Sarabjit Singh, was a minor, and his uncle, Jagmohan Singh, and Arath Singh and Bisheshwar Bakhsh Singh, his cousins, also obtained shares. The property then consisted of 25 villages, but has since been largely reduced in size as the shares of the last three have for the most part been mortgaged or sold. Rai Bhagwant Singh died, and his share was held by his widow, Thakurain Jaipal Kunwar, whose adopted son, Satya Narain Pal Singh, the son of Babu Jang Bahadur Singh, is now the owner. This property also was heavily encumbered and a portion was sold by Bhagwant Singh to Rai Madho Parshad Singh of Dalippur, who returned seventeen villages to Thakurain Chhabraj Kunwar, the daughter of Jaipal Kunwar, under a deed of gift for her lifetime in December 1896. At present nine villages and one mahal are held by Satya Narain Pal Singh; one mahal by Rai Amarpal Singh of Dalippur; one village, Rahtua Parasrampur, by Mahadeo Singh, son of Bishwa Nath Singh and grandson of Arath Singh; one mahal by Dilraj Kunwar, widow of Bishwa Nath Singh and daughter-in-law of Arath Singh; one village, Gaura, and one mahal by Babu Jang Bahadur, and one village, Tikaita, by Raghunath Singh, sons of Bisheshwar Bakhsh Singh, and one mahal, Kalipur, by Baijnath Singh, son of Shamsher Bahadur Singh, another son of Bisheshwar Bakhsh Singh. Chhabraj Kunwar is not a taluqdar, but is entered in the revenue papers as an extra lambardar.

Isanpur. Another taluqdari family from the same stock is that of Isanpur. This was founded by Madho Singh, son of Bharat Rai of Dalippur and brother of Rai Gobind Rai. The descent is shown in the pedigree. In the eighth generation came Ranjit Singh, who had two sons, of whom the older, Ghisyawan Singh,

succeeded and obtained the *sanad*. He died without issue and the property descended to Umed Singh, father of Raghunath Singh, the present owner. The estate, which is well managed, consists of fifteen villages. The taluqdar is an honorary munsif.

Patti Saifabad. The other Bachgoti taluqdars of Patti are descended from Nahar Singh. The estate continued to be held in a direct line till the days of Hirda Singh, fifth in descent from Nahar Singh, who had seven sons, of whom at least five obtained shares in the ancestral estate. The eldest was Jai Singh Raï, whose property was known as Patti Saifabad. He was succeeded by his son, Mitrajit Singh, whose two sons, Dhir Singh and Bhir Singh, divided the property, the former taking the Patti Saifabad estate and the latter that known as Oraiyadih. Dhir Singh was succeeded by Sumer Singh, whose sons, Amar Singh and Zabar Singh, lived together in peace; the former after a few years retired from the management of the estate and made it over to his younger brother. On the death of the two brothers, Sarabdawan Singh, the son of Amar Singh, succeeded, but he died without issue, and thereupon quarrels ensued between the widows of Amar Singh and Zabar Singh. The former, Thakurain Gulab Kunwar, adopted Ranjit Singh, a son of the taluqdar of Oraiyadih, as her successor. The widow of the younger brother, Thakurain Bilas Kunwar, also claimed a right to adopt and asserted it by taking as her son Randhir Singh, a younger son of Rai Pirthipal Singh of Raipur Bichaur. Both boys were infants; but the dispute about their adoption rose to such a height that fighting and bloodshed ensued. The Nazim had to interfere, with the result that in 1810 a partition was made, whereby Ranjit Singh obtained eleven-twentieths of the estate, now known as Patti Saifabàd, Hissa XI, and Randhir Singh received the remaining nine-twentieths, now known as Hissa IX. Ranjit Singh, who was a constant invalid, died in 1861, and was succeeded by his son, Ran Bijai Bahadur Singh, who was then five years old. The estate was managed for some years by the Court of Wards and was released in 1874, free from debt and with a considerable cash balance. Ran Bijai Bahadur Singh very soon became hopelessly embarrassed, and at this death the debts had accumulated to an enormous sum.

He was succeeded by his son, Diwan Rajindra Bahadur Singh, who died in 1901, after holding the property for a few months, and the estate is now owned by his widow, Thakurain Gajraj Kunwar. She succeeded to property amounting to 146 villages and 65 mahals, all in the Patti tahsíl, comprising 141 villages and 27 mahals of Patti Saifabad, the Umar estate of five villages and four mahals, and 34 mahals of the Nema Kalan estate. This has been very largely reduced. On the death of the Diwan, the Court of Wards took over the management on behalf of the widow—a step which prevented the sale of the entire estate. As it is, the greater part has had to be parted with, property to the value of two and a quarter lakhs having been sold to the Maharaja of Balrampur; two lakhs worth more to the Bhadri taluqa and an almost equal amount to the Kanhpuria Raja of Tiloi, as well as several mahals in smaller lots. A small portion has been preserved in order to maintain the ancient name.

The subsequent history of Patti Saifabad, Hissa IX, is rather curious. Randhir Singh got into trouble with the Nazim, Agha Ali Khan, on account of extortion and fled to British territory, where he was arrested and handed over to the Oudh authorities, who kept him in prison till annexation. He died without leaving an heir and the estate passed into the hands of his widow, Thakurain Ajit Kunwar, who adopted a son, Indarpal Singh. The property was not heavily burdened with debt when Indarpal Singh succeeded, but his extravagance led rapidly to hopeless embarrassment, and he gave over the estate to his infant son, Lal Jagendra Partab Bahadur Singh, in order to have it taken under the management of the Court of Wards. The child died soon after, and the result was that the estate passed by Hindu law to the mother of the deceased owner, Thakurain Chhabraj Kunwar, who is actually in possession, although her husband, Indarpal Singh, is still alive. Hissa IX consists of 89 villages and 63 mahals in the Patti tahsíl, as well as 18 villages in the Machhlishahr tahsíl of Jaunpur. The two Patti Saifabad estates are quite distinct, although many villages are held in separate shares by the two owners. Both the taluqdars hold the title of Diwan, which was recognised

Hissa IX.

as hereditary in December 1877. On the accession of the Thakurain in September 1902 the Court of Wards took charge of the estate; but the debts are so great that much will have to be sold in order to bring the liabilities within workable limits. Already land to the value of two lakhs has been purchased by the Maharaja of Balrampur; other villages worth about Rs. 1,25,000 by Pandit Balraj Sahai, a pleader; and the sale of nearly two lakhs worth more to the Raja of Tiloi has recently been sanctioned. In both estates a large proportion of the land is held in subsettlement.

Oraiya-dih. The history of the Oraiyadih estate is very scanty, but its tale is shown in the Bachgoti pedigree. The founder, Bhir Singh, had a very small property, which was merely allotted to him in maintenance and for some generations no separate taluqa was held by his descendants. The best known of these was Pirthipal Singh in the fifth generation, who in the year 1825 quarrelled with Rai Bindeshwari Bakhsh of Dalippur about the possession of some border land in Lohar Tara. A battle ensued, resulting in the death of the Dalippur taluqdar, and has left its trace in a feud between the two houses. Pirthipal Singh was succeeded by Sarabjit Singh, who in 1839 received a share of 64 villages from the parent estate of Patti Saifabad, Hissa XI. His son, Harmangal Singh, died in 1879 and was succeeded by the present taluqdar, Diwan Rudra Partab Singh, who owns 53 villages and two mahals in Patti. He holds the same title as his kinsmen of Patti Saifabad, and this was made a hereditary honour in September 1883. This property is now in almost as bad a state as Patti Saifabad, and within a short time practically the whole will inevitably be sold.

Raipur Bichaur. The other Bachgoti taluqdars are descended from the younger son of Hardat Singh of Patti. The second of these was Ugarsen, who obtained the property known as Raipur Bichaur. The pedigree of the family is shown with that of the other Bachgotis in the appendix. Ninth in descent from Ugarsen came Rai Pirthipal Singh, who lived in the ancestral fort of Daudpur. About the year 1820 he was besieged in his fort by the Nazim, Mir Ghulam Husain, on account of the murder of Bahadur Lal, qanungo. The place was invested for nineteen

days and then Pirthipal fled, and for three years the property was taken under direct management. It was then given to his son, Jagmohan Singh, who held it for two years, but Pirthipal Singh recovered his property in 1825. Some years later, in 1847, the Nazim, Wajid Ali Khan, quarrelled with Pirthipal Singh and allied himself with the taluqdars' two sons, Drigbijai Singh and Randhir Singh, and Daudpur was again besieged. After eighteen days' fighting the taluqdar was obliged to flee into the British territory of Jaunpur, where he had some landed possessions, and Drigbijai Singh obtained the estate for two months, after which his father was restored to the throne. Pirthipal Singh died in 1866 and his estate was partitioned. One of his sons, Randhir Singh, was adopted by Thakurain Bilas Kunwar of Patti Saifabad, Hissa IX, and consequently obtained no share. The property was divided in the usual Bachgoti fashion, eleven-twentieths going to Rai Jagmohan Singh, the eldest, and to Drigbijai Singh, the second son; and the remaining nine-twentieths to Bisheshwar Bakhsh, the youngest son. Rai Jagmohan Singh for the greater part of his life was an imbecile; his property passed to his widow, Thakurain Sultan Kunwar, after the death of Pirthipal Singh. Drigbijai Singh, who in 1876 obtained a decree for his portion of Hissa XI, died leaving two sons, Har Shankar Parshad and Bishnath Singh, of whom the latter has sold his estate, and the former retains eleven mahals known as Birahimpur and has also a share in the village of Bahuta. Bisheshwar Bakhsh has been succeeded by his widow, Thakurain Balraj Kunwar, who owns the Raipur estate of 35 villages and three mahals, all in Patti. Thakurain Sultan Kunwar still lives and holds her property on behalf of her son, Rai Jagatpal Singh, who has been recognised as the heir of Jagmohan Singh, although his legitimacy is not admitted by his clansmen. The property consists of the Bichaur estate of seven villages and 36 mahals, as well as a single mahal in Bhagaura and the remaining share in Bahuta.

The Dasrathpur taluqa was originally the share of Piran Singh or Piransukh, the third son of Hirda Singh of Patti, and at first consisted of twelve villages, which was subsequently Dasrathpur.

increased to nineteen. The owners were peaceable folk and rather suffered than gained from their neighbours. For many years they paid their revenue direct into the treasury at Lucknow and so escaped the extortion of the revenue officials. Fourth in descent from Piran Singh came Kunjal Singh, whose son, Hanuman Singh, obtained the taluqa at annexation. The latter's son died young, leaving an infant son, Rudra Narain Singh, who died a minor intestate and unmarried on the 8th of May 1869. The estate was held by his mother, Kharag Kunwar, till her death in July, 1879. She was succeeded by Shagunath Kunwar, step-mother of Rudra Narain, who held it till November, 1881. Then Diwan Ran Bijai Bahadur of Patti Saifabad took possession under a will, but in 1882 Sultan Kunwar, widow of Rai Jagmohan Singh of Raipur-Bichaur, instituted a suit for the estate as the nearest heir and won it on appeal to the Privy Council in April, 1890.* Thereupon Jageshwar Bakhsh Singh, a descendant of Pahlwan Singh, brother of Rai Zabar Singh of Raipur-Bichaur, and Diwan Rajindra Bahadur Singh of Patti-Saifabad, brought a suit against Jagatpal Singh for recovery of possession in July, 1891. The suit came up on appeal to the Privy Council in December, 1902, and was finally decided in favour of Jagatpal Singh as the legal heir.† Rai Jagatpal Singh also sued Balraj Kunwar of Raipur-Bichaur, Hissa IX, for her share of the family estate, but in this he has been unsuccessful.

Madhpur. The fourth son of Hirda Sah was Fateh Singh, whose share in the inheritance was the estate of Madhpur. He had two sons, who are said to have divided the estate in 1614 into the usual Bachgoti shares of eleven-twentieths and nine-twentieths. Hindu Singh, one of the brothers, was killed by the other, Beni Parshad, who was consequently expelled by the family, and the property again became an undivided estate held by the whole family under the headship of Dalganjan, son of Hindu Singh. The number of shares has rapidly increased, but at annexation the taluqa was settled with Jagat Narain Singh. He had two sons, Debi Singh and Dhana Singh, of whom the

* Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, 1890, III.

† *Ibid*, Allahabad, XXV, 143.

first died without issue. Dhana Singh had six sons, who divided the bulk of the property between them. The eldest, Sitla Bakhsh, had two sons, of whom Jagannath Bakhsh, the elder, holds the estates of Umar-Madhpur, consisting of three villages and nine mahals, and Ramapur, four mahals; and the younger, Parsiddh Narain Singh, has two mahals of Sarai Jamwari and a small share in Kandhai-Madhpur. Lal Bahadur's son, Shankar Bakhsh Singh, owns six villages and 21 mahals in Kandhai-Madhpur; Kalka Bakhsh had a son, Bindeshwari Bakhsh, whose share is ten villages and 22 mahals; Baijnath Parshad, son of Udit Narain Singh, owns eight villages and 21 mahals; Nageshwar Bakhsh died leaving a widow, Subhraj Kunwar, who owns eight villages and twelve mahals; and Chauharja Bakhsh, the youngest and only surviving son of Dhana Singh, owns four villages and four mahals, as well as one mahal shared with Parsiddh Narain Singh. In addition to these eight villages and two mahals, all held in subsettlement, are owned jointly by all the sharers. The Madhpur family were constantly at war with their Bilkharia neighbours, and in 1831 Udai Singh of Antu attacked the Nazim's camp and slew Gambhir Singh, the grandfather of Jagat Narain Singh. Owing to division the taluqa is heavily encumbered, as it has suffered from the extravagance of each of the numerous taluqdars. The share of Nageshwar Bakhsh was for a time under the Court of Wards, and a portion was sold in order to pay off the debts.

Athgawan. The youngest surviving son of Hirda Singh was Chain Singh, who received the small estate of Athgawan. His successors are shown in the pedigree. The *sanad* was conferred on Hindupat Singh, the grandfather of Lal Bahadur Singh, the present owner. The estate consists of five villages and two mahals, all in the Patti pargana.

Bilkharia taluqas. The Bilkharia Rajputs are one of the oldest clans in Oudh. Originally they are said to have been Dikhits and are a branch of the great Dikhit family which was established in Unao by Udaibhan, the son of Jaswant Rai. One Ghaibar Sah, the younger brother of Udaibhan, is said to have gone eastwards and to have established himself in the Patti pargana, where he built the famous fort of Kot Bilkhar, the ruins of which are

still to be seen in Yahiapur on the banks of the Sai. He thence carried on a war of extermination against the Bhars, and his descendants held the domain of Bilkhar till the days of Raja Ramdeo, who was supplanted by Bariar Singh, the first Bachgoti. The Bilkharias were, with a few exceptions, driven out of Patti and went westwards into Partabgarh, where they found shelter under the wing of the Sombansis. They established themselves at Antu in the north of the pargana and never forgot the old grudge against the Bachgotis, with whom they were constantly fighting. Sixth in descent from Raja Ramdeo came Bhairon Singh, whose elder son, Bhurang Singh, retained the ancestral estates while the younger, Naurang Singh, is the ancestor of the Bilkharias of Para and Hamidpur. Ban Singh, son of Bhurang Singh, and brother of Salivahan, from whom come the Bilkharias of Sarai, Mangapur and other villages, had four sons. From one of these, Kharak Sen, come the Rajas of Umri, whose ancient title was recognised as hereditary in December 1864. The *sanad* was conferred on Raja Mahipal Singh, whose son, Raja Jagat Bahadur Singh, has held the estate of Umri since 1872. His property is small, consisting of nine villages in the north of the Partabgarh pargana. It is, however, in good condition, and the family is highly respected, and has frequently given its daughters in marriage to the Sombansi Rajas of Partabgarh.

Umri.

Antu.

From Nazan Deo, a brother of Kharak Sen, comes the taluqdar of Antu, Babu Surajpal Singh, son of Sarabdawan Singh, who succeeded his brother, Lal Bahadur Singh, and obtained the *sanad* for the estate. He holds the Antu property of four villages, and the single village of Kanpa in this district and Amerpur in Sultanpur.

Parhat.

There remains the single Durgbansi or Drigbansi estate of Parhat, held by Rani Dharmraj Kunwar, the widow of Raja Mahesh Bakhsh, who died in 1878. The origin of this family is somewhat obscure. According to the general account, the Durgbansis are really Bilkharias, being descended from Durga Das, a second son of Raja Ramdeo of Bilkhar. Durga Das appears to have left Oudh and settled in Garwara of Jaunpur, which possibly was held by his father. The story goes that the

title of Raja was conferred on his descendant, Har Kishan Rai, by the Raja of Hasanpur on account of the valour shown by the Durgbansis at a great tournament held at Jhúsi near Allahabad in the days of Akbar. The family held land only in Jaunpur for several generations, and in the eighteenth century suffered severely at the hands of Raja Balwant Singh of Benares. Instead of three parganas, the estate was reduced to 63 villages known as Raja Bazár. In 1788 the taluqa was divided into three portions, Ratan Sen Singh, the grandson of Har Kishan, retaining Raja Bazár and the headship of the clan. The subsequent history of the property will be found in the Jaunpur volume. Raja Mahesh Narain Singh, great-grandson of Ratan Sen, found himself stripped of his estates in 1845, and could not recover them, in spite of litigation which only terminated in 1862. None the less, he behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the mutiny, furnishing a contingent and was rewarded with extensive property in Jaunpur and the taluqa of Parhat in this district. The Rani manages the property herself with great ability. In this district she holds fifteen villages and five mahals, the latter representing a portion of Raipur-Bichaur, Hissa IX, which was sold by the Court of Wards on behalf of Bisheshwar Bakhsh Singh. She also owns the Mangauli estate of nine villages in Sultanpur, and the village of Tonk in Rai Bareli, in addition to her Jaunpur property. The family residence is in Raja Bazár of Jaunpur, close to the Partabgarh boundary.

The owners of estates other than taluqdari call for no detailed mention. One of the most important is Pariawan in Manikpur, a property of eight villages held by Sheikh Ahmad Husain, Khan Bahadur, whose title is hereditary, having been conferred on his father, Sheikh Dost Muhammad in 1877, on account of his services during the mutiny. He belongs to an ancient family founded by Haji Abd-ur-Rauf of Mecca, who accompanied Muhammad bin Sam in his invasion of India. He is said to have received the Pariawan estate of eight villages in revenue-free tenure as a reward. The property was assessed in the days of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan. Sheikh Ghulam added to the property by purchasing several villages in Rai Bareli. Pariawan.

His son, Dost Muhammad, rendered valuable service in the mutiny, giving assistance in re-establishing the tahsíls and police-stations. He went on a pilgrimage to Mecca and died in 1877 at Medina. His son is an honorary magistrate and resides at Pariawan.

Other zamindars. The remaining zamindari estates are of little importance. Reference has been already made to Sawansa in the account of the Sombansis. Pandit Ram Ratan of Goghar in Dhingwas is a wealthy money-lender who has acquired five villages, in addition to two held revenue-free for the maintenance of a Sanskrit School; the Pathans of Lawana in Manikpur have a property of eleven villages; but no others are of any size. In the Partabgarh pargana there are many Sombansi communities, such as Gaura, Dandupur, Ranjitpur Chilbila, which have already been mentioned. There are altogether 146 *mufrid* villages belonging to this clan, while 53 belong to Brahmans, 16 to Sheikhs, who are chiefly converted Kayasths; nine to Pathans, the descendants of loyal grantees; nine to Bais, seven to Kayasths, six to Bengalis, three to Bhats and four to members of other castes. In Ateha four villages belong to Kayasths, and 42 mahals to Kanhpuria and other zamindars. In the Patti tahsíl there are 36 *mufrid* Bachgoti villages, 58 belong to Brahmans, 16 to Musalmans, three to Kayasths and seven to other castes. In the Kunda tahsíl, pargana Bihar contains a number of *mufrid* mahals belonging to the Kayasths of Chachamau, Brahmans, Musalmans and Rajputs. The Kayasths are of the old qanungo family and are for the most part in reduced circumstances. In Rampur there are only two *mufrid* mahals, and in Dhingwas three, besides the Goghar estate. In Manikpur there are large numbers of more or less impoverished Musalman zamindars, including the Gardezis, whose history will be given in the history of the district, the Pathans of Gutni, and the Saiyids. Some villages are held by Rajputs and others by Brahmans and Kayasths.

Revenue-free land. The total revenue-free area at the settlement was 4,435 acres, of which 3,779 acres lay in the Kunda tahsíl. Of the whole 2,565 acres are revenue-free in perpetuity, 2,203 acres being in Kunda, 280 acres in Partabgarh, and 82 in Patti; 1,435 acres

were revenue-free conditionally, almost all of this being in Kunda; and 435 acres for a term of years. The nominal demand for this land is Rs. 10,777, the revenue being assessed for the purpose of calculating cesses only. The only important revenue-free property is that of the Pirzadas of Salon and Manikpur, who thus hold 240 acres in Dhingwas, 1,463 acres in Bihar and 883 acres in Manikpur. All of this is free in perpetuity, save 277 acres in Singhol of Manikpur held conditionally. The tradition is that Muhammad Ismail, who came with Qutb-ud-din Gardezi, about 1200 A.D. obtained a grant of land now known as the Ahata-i-khanqah in which the religious brothers' college is located. At a later date Humayun conferred on the brotherhood the villages of Sultanpur, Bazidpur, Ranapatti and Karimnagar Kalan and Khurd. Other grants were obtained subsequently. The only other perpetual *muáfis* of any size are Udhwapur in Patti, and the land round the shrine of Panchosiddh in Banbirkachh of Partabgarh. Some 1,000 acres in Dhingwas are held conditionally by Pandit Ram Ratan for the maintenance of a Sanskrit School.

Subsettlements.

The subsettled area comprises 334 entire mahals and 37 shares in mahals. At the first regular settlement the right was claimed in 2,580 instances, of which 2,017 were decided after the introduction of Act XXVI of 1866. Subsettlements are most numerous in the Partabgarh pargana, especially in the estates of Bahlolpur and Qila Partabgarh. There are also large numbers of subsettled villages in the Bisen taluqas of Rampur Dharupur, Bhadri, Dhingwas and Dhangarh; and in the Bachgoti estates of Patti, notably Patti-Saifabad and Madhpur. Almost all the subsettlements are in taluqdari villages, the exceptions being 19 in the Partabgarh tahsíl, and three each in Patti and Kunda. The *malikana* charges on subsettled mahals vary from five per cent. of the revenue to 80 or even 100 per cent. The commonest rate is 50 per cent. or one-fourth of the assets. All subsettled mahals are more or less minutely subdivided, and the amount held by each sharer is seldom enough for his support. In most of them some members of the family are absent in service, while the others cultivate their lands as tenants. Similar forms of tenure are the perpetual leases granted

by taluqdars to persons of their own clan who could not fully prove their under-proprietary right. There are 116 mahals and eight fractions thus held, of which 48 are in the Rampur-Dharupur taluqa, 24 in Qila Partabgarh, 14 in Patti-Saifabad, Hissa IX, and 11 in Sujakhar. A few of these date from Nawabi times, though most of them are of more recent date, being granted on payment of *nazranas*, as a means of replenishing the landlord's ebbing purse. Such leases only extend to specific plots, and are often but sale or mortgage deeds in disguise. Of the same nature, too, are the *guzara* villages, allotted in maintenance to younger branches of the different families. These include 67 mahals, and are most numerous in the Sombansi estates, 20 mahalsi being thus held in the Qila Partabgarh taluqa and ten in Sujakhar. There are 22 among the Bisens and 14 in the Bachgoti estates. In many cases land is held at low rents by persons who never sued for under-proprietary rights and never got their status defined at the first settlement. Under the Rent Act notices of ejectment were served on many of these people, but the majority contested the notices which were cancelled. Since then the landlords have left them and their rents undisturbed, as the status of such tenants could only be defined in a civil court and the onus would lie on the proprietor. Consequently they continue to hold at favoured rates, although not declared under-proprietors by law.

Other subordi. nat rights. The tenure known as *birt*, which is so common in other parts of Oudh, does not occur in Partabgarh; but there is a similar form called *dár*, which is confined to the Patti tahsíl and resembles the *bai birt* or purchased *birt* of other districts. It represents a purchased interest in a plot or *chak* of land, and is obtainable by all classes; it never extends to entire mahals, and little more than 400 acres are under this tenure. The religious tenure known as *shankalp* is common, the grants varying from one or two *bighas* to several villages. The holders are invariably Brahmans, who pay a *malikana* of ten per cent. on the revenue. Such grants are mostly confined to the Partabgarh and Patti parganas. Altogether 498 claims to *shankalp* were decreed at the first regular settlement.

Tenants.

At the time of the last regular settlement no less than 86·89 per cent. of the land was held by ordinary tenants at cash rates, while the grain-rented area was only 1·39 per cent. Of the remainder 4·24 per cent. was *khudkásht*, or cultivated by the proprietors themselves, and 7·46 per cent. was *sír* land. Soon after the first regular settlement large areas of grain-rented land were converted into cash holdings, and now all that remains is either precarious or else stiff clay in which rice alone can be grown. No entire mahals are so rented, the areas varying from two or three acres to twenty or thirty. A large portion of the Benti lake estate was till recently grain-rented, two-thirds of the produce being taken by the lessee, the portion above one-half serving to recoup him for the expense of reclamation and the maintenance of the machinery. The conversion to cash rents took place shortly before the sale to the Bhadri taluqdar. The *khudkásht* area is for the most part cultivated regularly by the proprietors, this being especially the case in the Pariawan estate; some landlords keeping a supply of bullocks in different villages for ploughing and irrigating the land. The rest consists of land temporarily cultivated by the proprietor, when a tenant has been ejected and the land remains untenanted for a year or two. The amount of *sír* land is not large. In *mufrid* estates it is for the most part, but not altogether, cultivated by such of the proprietors and under-proprietors as are resident, and its produce forms their chief means of subsistence; and in taluqdari estates most of it is sublet. The area held by occupancy tenants is small, amounting to 8,979 acres. Rent-free grants covered 17,281 acres at the time of settlement, including chaukidari jagirs to the extent of 2,190 acres, and 5,313 acres in lieu of wages given to the village servants: these are to be found in most villages, whether taluqdari or not. Others are jagirs given to relatives for maintenance or to the landlord's servants, such as Kayasths, Baris and Bahelias. These grants are frequently known as *chakrana* and are commonest in the Chitpalgarh and Baispur estates; they are resumable on the death of the grantee. The majority, however, are charity grants made before annexation to priests, pandits, faqirs, Bhats and to the families of those killed while fighting for the

taluqdar, the tenure in this case being known as *marwat*. Recent grants of this nature are confined to the richer taluqas. The older grants were probably made under written leases and are treated as hereditary, but those of more recent origin are apparently resumable at will.

Rents. Rents run very high throughout the district and Partabgarh is in this respect only surpassed by Bara Banki. This is only natural with a dense population, a large proportion of good cultivators, abundant irrigation and adequate agricultural resources. The general rate would be higher were it not for the influence of caste, the preferential rates paid by high-caste tenants being most marked in the eastern districts, where the spirit of Hinduism is strongest. At the last settlement the general average cash rent-rate was Rs. 6·21 per acre, while that of low-caste tenants was Rs. 7, and for the higher castes, such as Brahmans, Rajputs and Kayasths, Rs. 5·22. The Rajput rate was the lowest, being only Rs. 4·91 per acre, constituting a privilege of very nearly 30 per cent. as compared with low-caste cultivators. The rates naturally vary in different estates, being highest in the Rampur and Manikpur parganas, and lowest in Ateha. There appears to have been a very great increase in rents since annexation. In the first settlement report it was observed that in 100 selected villages the rent had nearly doubled between 1856 and 1862; and this was due to a great increase both in cultivation and the number of cultivators. At the first regular settlement the average rent-rate was Rs. 4-6-8 per acre. Rents seem to have risen rapidly soon after the assessment, and the average for the last twelve years of the settlement was Rs. 5-7-8. For the last six years it was Rs. 5-9-10 per acre, and since the last assessment there has been a further rise. The difficulty of ascertaining the actual rental is no less in this district than elsewhere. The cash rate in the settlement year of record was higher than in the preceding year, the attested rents being in many villages largely in excess of those previously disclosed, owing to the greater accuracy of the settlement rent-rolls as compared with those furnished by the patwaris. For settlement purposes the attested rental was rejected where it exceeded that given by the standard rates, but this only happened in a few

instances. As a rule the work of attestation was easy, on account of the readiness with which the landlords disclosed their true rents and the absence of any tendency to show rents which were not genuine.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION.

FOR administrative purposes the district of Partabgarh is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner subject to the control of the Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division. This arrangement has been in force since 1891, when the Commissionership of Rai Bareli, which formerly included Partabgarh, was abolished. The sanctioned staff comprises the district magistrate, three first class magistrates, usually deputy collectors, and one magistrate with lower powers. There are also three tahsíldárs stationed at each of the tahsíl headquarters. Besides these, there were in 1903 four honorary magistrates; the Raja of Partabgarh has second class powers within the limits of his estate in the police circles of Chandika MacAndrewganj, Jethwara and Sangipur; the Raja of Rampur-Dharupur has similar powers in the Kunda, Sangrampur and Raipur thanas; Sheikh Ahmad Husain, Khan Bahadur, of Pariawan has third class powers in thana Sangramgarh; while the last is Mr. Hill, the Special Manager of the Court of Wards, who has similar powers throughout the Kunda tahsíl. For sessions work and in matters of civil jurisdiction the district forms part of the Rai Bareli Judgeship. There is a Subordinate Judge at Partabgarh, while for minor civil suits there are two munsifs stationed at Partabgarh and Kunda, respectively. In addition to these, there were in 1903 three honorary munsifs; Raja Rampal Singh of Rampur-Dharupur, who exercises jurisdiction in pargana Rampur; Raja Partab Bahadur Singh in pargana Partabgarh; and Thakur Raghunath Singh of Isanpur for the Patti pargana. The remaining district staff includes the Superintendent of Police, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, the Civil Surgeon and his assistant, the District Surveyor, the Postmaster, and the Headmaster of the high school.

District staff.

Village munsifs.

On the 19th of December 1902 the operations of the Village Courts Act of 1892 were extended to the Partabgarh district. Nine circles were selected; two in the Partabgarh tahsíl including 29 villages; three in Patti with 35 villages; and four in Kunda comprising 41 villages. In the headquarters tahsíl the circles are Tejgarh, with Babu Dan Bahadur Pal Singh of Dandikachh as munsif, and Kotha Newaria under Muhammad Fazal Rasul. In the Patti tahsíl the first circle is Birapur with Rai Jagatpal Singh of Raipur-Bichaur as munsif; the second is Kandhai Madhpur under Suraj Narain Singh; and the third, Kurra, under Munshi Bakar Khan, a retired subahdar. In the Kunda tahsíl Pariawan forms one circle with Munshi Ali Husain as munsif; a second is Dahiawan under the taluqdar, Babu Randhir Singh; the third is Gutni under Munshi Abdul Majid Khan, a retired risaldar-major; and the last is Shamspur under Babu Har Shankar Parshad Singh. The measure being in the experimental stage it was considered advisable to apply the Act to a portion of the district only and to begin by appointing the most suitable men. The munsifs of Gutni, Kotha Newaria, Dahiawan and Pariawan have already done much useful work; but the others as yet have decided but few cases.

Formation of the district.

At the annexation of Oudh in 1856 the Partabgarh district was non-existent, and the territory was divided between the old district of Salon and Sultanpur. This arrangement was remodelled in 1856, and in the following year the Rai Bareli district was formed, the headquarters of which remained at Salon till after the mutiny; the Patti tahsíl was taken from Sultanpur and united with Bihar and Partabgarh to make up a new district with headquarters at Bela. On the restoration of order after the mutiny the Partabgarh district contained four tahsíls, known as Partabgarh, Patti Bihar and Salon, the last including the three parganas of Salon, Parshadepur and Ateha. In 1869 Salon and Parshadepur were restored to Rai Bareli, and Ateha was added to tahsíl Bihar. Subsequently Ateha was transferred to the Partabgarh tahsíl and the headquarters of the southern subdivision were removed from Bihar to Kunda.

Subdivisions.

Under the existing arrangements there are three tahsíls comprising seven parganas. Tahsíl Partabgarh consists, as

already mentioned, of the Partabgarh and Ateha parganas; tahsíl Patti of the single pargana of that name; and tahsíl Kunda of the parganas of Bihar, Rampur, Dhingwas and Manikpur. All of these subdivisions are separately described in the second part of this volume.

Fiscal history. The fiscal history of the district commences with the first summary settlement of 1856, immediately after annexation, when Partabgarh formed part of the districts of Salon and Sultanpur. The records of this assessment, which was based on the demand of the former Oudh revenue officials, are not available, as they were destroyed in the mutiny. The engagements were taken from the proprietors of each village, but the influence of the taluqdárs was so strong that they secured in most cases the recognition of their ownership. The taluqdárs of Partabgarh all represent the old hereditary lords of the soil and belong to the proprietary clans, and in no case did the revenue officials here construct for themselves those vast mushroom estates which are so marked a feature of other districts of Oudh.

Summary settlement. After the restoration of order the district officer was directed to make a second summary settlement on the lines of the original assessment, so far as the actual figures were concerned; but with the important modification that the rights of the taluqdárs were to be fully recognised. For the reasons already given, this change in policy did not greatly affect Partabgarh. The taluqdárs, who were called upon to prove their rights, furnished histories and pedigrees of their clans, which are still extant, and in most cases the proprietary right in their villages was shown to have existed for many generations. Of the settlement itself and the method of assessment no records have been preserved, save the actual figures of the revenue demand for the whole district, for each pargana, and for each taluqdári estate. The pargana figures and the total revenue assessed are shown in the appendix.* The district then included the Salon tahsíl, most of which is now in Rai Bareli; the total revenue for the present district of Partabgarh was Rs. 7,30,534. The work was apparently carried out by Captain MacAndrew, under the supervision of Colonel Barrow, the Special Commissioner.

* Appendix, Table IX.

First regular settlement.

The summary settlement was admittedly a makeshift, and was not intended to last for long. Partabgarh was, with Unao, the first of the Oudh districts to come under regular settlement, the work being started in both in October 1860. The settlement lasted for eleven years, being completed at the end of 1871. The assessment was entirely made by Mr. R. M. King, but from 1869 to the end the Settlement Officer was Captain W. E. Forbes, who finished off the judicial work and the preparation of the records. The latter officer wrote the final report, which was submitted on the 10th of March 1871; it was not, however, reviewed till November 1876, nor published till the following year, the delay being due to the series of bad seasons which followed the completion of the settlement and the consequent necessity of waiting to see the results of the assessment. The revised revenue demands were given out in each pargana as they were ready. The assessment came into force first in Patti on the 1st of November 1863 and for the rest of the district on the 1st of November 1865, with the exception of pargana Ateha, in which the new revenue was announced on the 14th of May 1866, together with that of the other parganas of the Salon tahsíl, which was not transferred to Rai Bareli till after the settlement. The assessment was sanctioned for a period of thirty years. Several officers were employed from time to time as Assistant Settlement Officers, such as Majors Clark and Ouseley, Captain Erskine, Mr. A. F. Millett, Mr. C. W. McMinn, Mr. M. L. Ferrar and Mr. W. C. Benett.

Procedure.

Settlement operations began with a field or *khasra* survey, which was followed by a scientific or revenue survey. The difficulties were considerable, as most of the amíns had to learn their work, which greatly added to the cost, which worked out at Rs. 71 per square mile. Side by side with the field survey the preparation of the settlement records was taken in hand. Some of these, such as the field map, the *khasra*, lists of houses and wells, the abstract of soils, and the assessment papers, could be finished at once; but the others, including the *khatiauni*, *khewat* and *wajib-ul-arz* had to be set aside till all the suits could be decided. The details of the assessment given in the report are very meagre: Mr. King made his assessment village by village, relying mainly on the rent-rolls in each particular case, and confining his

independent assessments almost entirely to the imposition of general rates upon the assumption areas. He took as average rent-rate the rates that he found to be prevalent in each pargana for the different classes of soil, the amount being as a rule four rupees, two rupees, and one rupee per *bigha*; these rates were, however, but little used, for the rates ascertained from the rent-roll gave the average for each village, and this was applied to the assumption area. The assessment was thus little more than a summary settlement; but it was very carefully carried out, and while yielding a very material increase of revenue, it was even and light in its incidence.

The result of the assessment was a revised demand of Rs. 9,85,619, excluding the parganas of Salon and Parshadepur.* The increase on the summary settlement amounted to Rs. 2,55,085 or 34·9 per cent.; it was highest in the Partabgarh pargana, where it rose to 52 per cent., while in both Patti and Rampur it was over 40 per cent. In Bihar, on the other hand, the enhancement was no more than 13·3 per cent., and in Manikpur and Dhingwas it was under 20 per cent. It was estimated that cultivation had increased by one-fourth, and the event proved that the assessment never pressed unduly on the payers of revenue. The taluqdars were especially treated with leniency, and it was well known that in a very few years they were paying much less than half assets. Evidence of the moderation of the demand is to be found in the fact that, although the district suffered from the successive bad seasons of 1871, 1872 and 1873, no reduction of the assessment was considered necessary by the local officers, and immediately the pressure of abnormal circumstances was withdrawn, the collection of the revenue was found to be as easy as ever. In no single year had any balance to be written off as irrecoverable. There were considerable balances from 1865 to 1872, and again in the bad seasons of 1877, 1878 and 1880; but these were in all cases collected within the course of the following year. The major coercive processes for the recovery of arrears were almost unknown; a small estate was farmed in 1872, and two larger properties were similarly treated in 1892; but there was not a single instance of sale, transfer or

The revenue.

* Appendix, Table IX.

direct management. A few temporary attachments occurred from time to time, chiefly in 1871, 1877 and 1878; while the average number of attachments of moveable property was very small, amounting to about 87 annually. The only difficulty has been with a few habitual defaulters and the petty zamindars and owners of single mahals who are in a chronic condition of embarrassment. On the whole, Partabgarh could for this settlement compare favourably in the matter of the realization of the revenue, with any district of the United Provinces. The declaration of the assessment was followed very generally by an increase of cultivation and an improvement in its quality; the demand for land became very high and cultivators showed themselves anxious to take as much as possible, while rents rose simultaneously.

Settlement Courts.

One of the most important functions of the Settlement Officer was the decision of cases in the specially constituted settlement courts regarding rights in land. In all districts in Oudh the Settlement Officers were invested with civil powers, and an enormous number of suits had to be decided before the record-of-rights could be finally drawn up. In Partabgarh no less than 20,736 claims were presented, of which 2,147 referred to proprietary right, 2,827 to sub-settlement, 6,747 to shares, 3,844 to under-proprietary rights, and the rest to mortgages, groves and miscellaneous rights. A large number of these were withdrawn or decided out of court, but 17,464 came up for hearing and more than half of these were successful. The claims to proprietary right were decreed in 1,038 cases, but these chiefly concerned the *mufrid* villages, and the number of taluqdari holdings remained practically unchanged. Claims to subsettlement were far more difficult; they were decreed in 454 cases referring to taluqdari estates and in 55 others, subsettlement-holders being very numerous in this district. The claims decreed affected 334 villages and hamlets, while in 90 cases in which a complete title could not be established, perpetual farming leases on more or less favourable terms were granted. Many others were compromised either by the admission of the claim, or by a liberal concession of *sir* land or other subordinate rights. At the same time, 26 villages were decreed as maintenance assignments, 27 in *shankalp* tenure, and 17 under other under-proprietary titles.

Altogether subordinate rights were decreed in 18·6 per cent. of the total area held by taluqdars.

Second regular settlement.

The second regular settlement of the district was carried out by Mr. J. Sanders, who at the same time was Deputy Commissioner. The district was brought under settlement on the 22nd of July, 1891; and operations were declared closed on the 26th of August, 1896. The first pargana of which the assessment was declared was Patti, the new demand being announced on the 24th of January, 1893; but this was repeatedly revised and was not finally decided till the end of March, 1897. The assessment of the Partabgarh pargana was reported on the 22nd of December, 1893; Dhingwas on the 25th of the following January; Bihar, Manikpur and Rampur on the 5th of February, 1895; and Ateha on the 19th of the same month. The settlement was carried out on the same system as that of Unao. The cost was considerable, being at the rate of Rs. 194 per square mile, although this was exceeded in Unao, and the expenditure was more than covered by the increase of revenue obtained in a single year. The settlement was confirmed for a period of thirty years. That of the Patti tahsíl will expire on the 30th of June, 1924, and those of Ku̇nda and Partabgarh one year later in each case.

Assessment.

The Settlement Officer followed the usual system of demarcating soils, grouping the villages into assessment circles, and deducing differential soil rates from the cash rents. No specific allowance was made at first for caste; and consequently the rates were found to be too high for the valuation of the assumption areas, which largely consisted of Brahman and Rajput holdings, so that extensive reductions had to be made in the parganas first assessed. In Patti full standard rates were applied throughout, the only allowance being the statutory rebate on occupancy lands. Thus the areas held by high caste proprietors and under-proprietors were valued at rates considerably higher than those paid for similar land by tenants of the same class. But the valuations, as well as the assessment, were repeatedly reduced in Patti and finally brought down to a moderate level. A similar reduction was made in Partabgarh, which was settled at an early stage in the proceedings. The area assessed was

full, but not excessive; the recorded area of tenants' cash-rented land was accepted as it stood; but fallow and waste in assumption areas was for the most part eliminated, and eventually only 10,730 acres out of cultivation were assessed, all of this being new fallow. The recorded cash rental worked out at an average of Rs. 6·23 per acre, and the accepted rental at Rs. 6·09. The average for the whole assumption area was 5·1 per acre, that of proprietary cultivation, which was the most extensive, being Rs. 4·96. The rate for grain-rented land was Rs. 5·22 per acre, which is high, considering the inferiority of the soil. The total assessable assets amounted to Rs. 29,68,676, including Rs. 4,978 for *sayar* income, chiefly derived from *mahua* trees. The revenue originally sanctioned was Rs. 13,66,101; but this was later reduced to Rs. 13,46,522,* which gave an enhancement of 35·82 per cent. on the expiring demand, and represented 45·36 per cent. of the net assets. The incidence per acre of cultivation was Rs. 2·7, as against Rs. 2·21 at the former settlement. These figures include the nominal demands on revenue-free and nazúl properties, the actual revenue being Rs. 13,35,288. In order to lessen the severity of the enhancement, the new demand was made progressive in 1,293 mahâls, of which half were in Patti, being spread over a period of ten years, the increase for the first five years being 24·95, and for the second 32·34 per cent. on the former revenue. The reduction of the revenue sanctioned was due to the fact that for the taluqdári estates in the Patti tahsíl the revenue was allowed to remain as final in 1898 after the first period of five years. The incidence of the demand in each pargana is shown in the appendix.†

Alluvial mahâls.

The alluvial mahâls were for the first time settled under the ordinary rules by Mr. Sanders. Hitherto there were no such settlements, a personal inspection being made year by year by a deputy collector, and on his report and measurement an assessment or remission of revenue was made where necessary. These mahâls consisted of seven in pargana Manikpur, of which Gutni was alone cultivated, and four in Bihar; of the latter, Mau Dara was uncultivated, Jahanabad was assessed at Rs. 165 and Shahpur and Mohiuddinnagar, which were held by Captain

* Appendix, Table IX | † Appendix, Table X.

Chapman under the Benti lake lease and which will be reassessed on the expiry of the lease, were settled at a common demand of Rs. 289 under the special orders of Government.

The new settlement was severely tried by the famine of 1896-97, and the collection of revenue was attended with much difficulty. In 1897 remissions were made to the extent of Rs. 8,076 and Rs. 4,45,396 still remained outstanding at the end of the year. Of this, Rs. 74,084 were remitted, and much of the arrears was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,37,722 at the beginning of 1899-1900. Other arrears were due from the the Bahlolpur taluqa, but the annulment of the settlement in that estate in November 1899 was due to other causes than the severity of the assessment. The next year showed no fresh balance and the old amount outstanding was cleared off with the help of further remissions of Rs. 18,924. In 1900 there were arrears of Rs. 13,570, due from attached estates, but this was struck off in the following year. There have been no subsequent balances, and it may be said that on the whole the revenue can be collected with ease, although the number of heavily-encumbered estates must necessarily cause difficulty. Working of the settlement.

The cesses which have to be paid in addition to the land revenue consist of the consolidated local rate of 7 per cent., the patwári rate of 3 per cent. and the Oudh rural police rate of 6 per cent. The last was introduced in 1899, but not to the whole district, as the old system of remuneration by the zamindars, either in money or land is still maintained in parts of Patti, which was settled before the introduction of the Act. In 1902 the total amount of cesses levied was Rs. 1,98,536, being equivalent to nearly 15 per cent. of the gross revenue demand. Cesses.

For the purposes of police administration the district is divided into twelve circles, with a police-station located, as near as possible, at the most central point. It should be noted that the three villages of the Kunda tahsíl, which lie within the Allahabad district, are for criminal purposes included in the Soraon thána of Allahabad, and similarly three detached villages of Patti, as well as an island of nine villages of the same tahsíl, belong to the Mau and Sikandra thánas of Allahabad, Police circles.

and seventeen other outlying villages are united with the Machhlishahr circle of Jaunpur. On the other hand, the Allahabad pargana of Mirzapur Chauhari, which is surrounded by villages of the Patti tahsíl, is included in the criminal jurisdiction of the Raniganj police-station of this district. Apart from these anomalies, there are four police-stations in each tahsíl. In Partabgarh there are thánas at MacAndrewganj, the bazár of Bela Partabgarh; Sandwa Chandika, which is situated in the north in the village of Katka Manapur, about three miles west of the road from Partabgarh to Amethi and on the road leading to Ateha; at Jethwara, on the road from Partabgarh to Kunda; and at Sangipur in pargana Ateha, this circle comprising the whole of Ateha and the north-west of the Partabgarh pargana. In the Kunda tahsíl the stations are those of Kunda, which has jurisdiction over parts of the Bihar and Manikpur parganas; Sangramgarh, in the south-west of pargana Rampur, this circle including the rest of Manikpur and a part of Rampur; Raipur, which is situated not in the village of that name, but at Lalganj on the Rai Bareli road, and which has jurisdiction over the remainder of pargana Rampur and part of Dhingwas; and Pura Bagh Rai, on the road from Bihar to Jethwara, this circle being formed out of the rest of the Bihar and Dhingwas parganas. In the Patti tahsíl there is the police-station at Patti in the centre; at Hanumanganj, in the village of Kandhai Madhpur, in the north-west; at Ránigan], in the village of Rastipur, on the road to Badshahpur in the south; and at Aspur Deosara on the road from Patti to Birahimpurghát, in the north-east. The last has recently been changed from Gaura Muafi, a village on the district boundary, some three miles to the south-east. The police circles have been formed solely with the object of securing administrative convenience, and the stations are in consequence frequently located at places which are otherwise of no importance. In 1869, at the time of the first regular settlement, only seven of the present stations existed. The first to be added was that of Sangramgarh. In September 1894 a reallocation of circles was made and four new stations, Raipur, Hanumanganj, Pura Bágh Rai and Gaura, were established.

A table showing the present distribution of the police force will be found in the appendix.* The whole is in charge of the district superintendent, subordinate to whom are the reserve inspector, a court inspector, and one visiting inspector. The civil police consists of 25 sub-inspectors, of whom four are in the reserve and the rest distributed among the police-stations; 24 head-constables, one at each station and twelve in the reserve, one being in charge of the guard at the Kunda distillery; and 157 constables, of whom 108 are at the stations, 46 in the reserve and three at the distillery. The armed police consists of one sub-inspector, 15 head-constables and 83 men. This includes the tahsíl guards of one head-constable and four men at each tahsíl, as well as three head constables and 15 men on duty as fixed guards at Partabgarh. Besides these, there is the municipal police force of Bela, which comprises one jemadár and 13 chaukidars; the Act XX town police at Qasba Partabgarh, Manikpur and Katra Medniganj, consisting of three jemadárs and 15 men; and the village police numbering 1,719 chaukidars. The last are now paid in cash by Government chiefly under the Oudh rural police rate, while in parts of Patti they are still paid by the landowners. Several of the latter have agreed to pay the new cess, and the number of chaukidars supported under the old system is constantly diminishing. They are mostly of the Pasi caste, but a not inconsiderable number of Muhammadans and Chamárs may be found among them. Formerly they were paid by the landowners by means of petty jagírs of land—a system which made them in reality the servant of the zamíndár, so that their efficiency depended on the extent to which the landlord was alive to a sense of his public responsibilities. The new system was introduced at the last settlement, the assessing officers being charged with the duty of allocating the circle.

Police force.

The district jail is at Partabgarh, within the limits of the civil station, and is as usual in the charge of the civil surgeon. The building is small, and resembles the ordinary third-class district jail. It was constructed in 1859, shortly after the reoccupation of the province and the restoration of order.

Jail.

* Appendix, Table XVII.

Crime.

The population is on the whole law-abiding and the criminal work light. Crime chiefly takes the form of petty theft and house-breaking. Murders are rare; there are no professional cattle thieves; cattle poisoning is practically unknown and dacoity is uncommon. Those cases that occur are usually little more than magnified thefts, and are merely the result of casual organization—a result that is partly due to the absence of natural places of refuge. Robberies are generally the work of the ordinary burglar who has become bolder than usual, and road robberies are very few and far between. The taluqdár's influence is very strong, and this possibly does not conduce to the full reporting of crime; but the population is purely agricultural and the more heinous offences occur but seldom. Agrarian riots are not unknown, but are rarely of a serious character, and the *lathi* is not commonly employed. Tables will be found in the appendix showing the number of persons convicted under the several main heads since 1896, and the records of cognizable crime from 1898 onwards.* It will be seen that theft heads the list, followed by criminal trespass and receiving stolen property. The bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code have been largely applied, and the result appears in the diminution of crime during recent years. The returns for the famine year of 1897 were far above the average, but since that time there has been a fairly constant decline. The district contains large numbers of Pasis, who with the low-caste Muhammadan Qurreshis are the principal offenders. They are scattered fairly evenly all over the district, and there is no particularly bad circle, that of Pura Bágh Rai being, perhaps, the worst, while the Pasis of Hindaur in the Partabgarh pargana have an evil reputation. The Qurreshi cultivators, and especially those in the north-west of Patti, affect small isolated hamlets each consisting of the abodes of one or two families. The police assert that the reason for the exclusiveness is not pride, but the fact that the Qurreshis are hereditary thieves, and can carry on their profession more securely when isolated, as well as intimidate their Hindu neighbours. These Qurreshis appear to be peculiar to this district; they are more troublesome, as they are more cunning, than the Pasis.

* Appendix, Tables VII and VIII.

The district at one time bore an evil reputation for infanticide, but as early as 1869 the crime was considered to have died out. At the last census, even among the Rajputs, there was a striking numerical predominance of females over males, which is in itself a sufficient proof of the absence of this crime. In 1869 the census returns showed an excess of males, but this was probably due to other causes, although in the case of Musalmans, females were more numerous than males. In 1868 returns were compiled by the police with the object of illustrating the question of female infanticide in 102 Rajput villages of the district, and it was then found that 44·7 per cent. of the population were females, and that there were 45 per cent. of females among the children under four years of age. The returns for the worst villages were checked at the following census, but the results showed very little difference, and in all cases the villages were very small. In former days the Bachgotis and Sombansis were the worst offenders. The Bais, unlike the higher families of this clan in Rai Bareli, were never addicted to this habit; and the same is asserted of the Bisens and Kanhpurias, this fact being often adduced in support of the statement that these clans are of lower origin than the others. Infanticide.

For the purposes of excise administration the whole district is under the distillery system. There was formerly a distillery at Partabgarh, but in 1901 it was closed and its place taken by a bonded warehouse, the liquor being supplied from Sultanpur. The outlying distillery at Kunda still exists; it was established on account of the inaccessibility of that part of the district, the tahsíl headquarters being some 36 miles from Partabgarh and 20 miles from the Sirathu station in Allahabad across the Ganges. When the road from Partabgarh to Kunda is metalled, it will probably be replaced by a bonded warehouse. The Sultánpur distillery supplies a little less than 1,000 gallons a month. That at Kunda produces about 26,000 gallons annually, of which some 1,000 gallons are exported to the Allahabad district and the rest to the Kunda tahsíl and to parts of Patti and Partabgarh. The liquor is chiefly made from *mahua*, with a small admixture of *shira*. The price at Kunda is now six annas per gallon, which is cheaper than anywhere else in the Excise.

neighbourhood, with the possible exception of Fyzabad. The excise administration of the district presents no special features. The chief difficulty is the prevention of illicit distillation, which has of late years been carried on to some extent on the borders of the Allahabad district and in the Kunda tahsíl; the offenders are usually Pasis, but they have been checked by several recent captures and convictions.* The Pasis of Hindaur in the Partabgarh pargana are also notorious for this practice. The statistics of excise income since 1890 are shown in tabular form in the appendix.† In 1871 the total was Rs. 29,055; but twenty years later this had more than doubled. From 1891 to 1903 the average annual income from country spirit was about Rs. 58,000, of which nearly three-fourths came from still-head duty and the rest from license fees. The figures exhibit remarkable variations; in 1892 the total was over Rs. 96,000, while in the famine year of 1896-97 it was under Rs. 28,000, the fluctuations giving a very fair indication of the nature of the harvest. There are about 150 retail shops for the sale of liquor. That at headquarters is licensed for Rs. 2,000, while next in importance is the Lalgopalganj shop in tahsíl Kunda, which fetches Rs. 1,200. Besides those, only four shops pay over Rs. 500, and all these are in the Patti tahsíl. There is a constant difficulty in obtaining proper competition for the shops and preventing the richer Kalwárs from getting control over a large number through men financially dependent on them. One Kalwár had almost a monopoly in Kunda, and in Partabgarh there was till recently a ring which managed the whole business, but both of these have been almost broken up. The income from European liquor is very small, and is not much above Rs. 80 per annum.

Tári.

There are very few palm trees in the district and *tári* is consequently of little importance. There were in 1903 only three shops licensed to sell *tári*, while the aggregate amount of license fees was Rs. 81. From 1890 to 1901 the annual average income from this source was but Rs. 27.

Hemp drugs.

The right to sell hemp drugs is farmed for a period of three years, and there are 81 retail shops in the district. Before the

* Appendix, Table VII. | † Appendix, Table XI.

famine of 1896-97 the consumption was very much larger than in subsequent years. The average for the five years preceding the famine was 700 *sérs* of *ganja*, 2,500 *sérs* of *charas*, and 11,000 *sérs* of *bhang*. From 1897 to 1903 the figures have only averaged 83, 1,900 and 8,000 *sérs* respectively. The receipts from duty have, however, doubled, as they have risen from Rs. 3,300 to Rs. 7,500. The license fees have shown a similar increase, an enormous rise having occurred at the last auction—a feature which is not peculiar to this district, but is common to almost the whole of the United Provinces. Throughout Oudh *charas* is the most popular form of hemp drugs, followed by *bhang*, while *gánja* is but little used. Its consumption is, however, greater in the east of the province than elsewhere.

Opium. The annual average consumption of opium is about 350 *sérs*, and it is sold at 24 retail shops, as well as at the three tahsíls. The rate for the official vend of opium is Rs. 16 per *sér*, while the farmer who holds the contract for the whole district sells it at Rs. 25 per *sér*. The license fees paid by the farmer amount to Rs. 675, which gives a low incidence per *sér*. Partabgarh is a poppy-growing district and consequently the prevention of the illicit possession of crude opium in small quantities is very difficult.

Registration. The registrar of Partabgarh is the judge of Rai Bareli, who is assisted by the subordinate judge of Partabgarh, and the sub-registrars stationed at each of the tahsíl headquarters. Formerly the number of registration officers was larger; that at Dharupur was abolished on the 25th of July, 1899, that at Ateha on the 26th of October, 1900, and the joint office at Raniganj in the following year. The average receipts from registrations from 1897 to 1902 were Rs. 6,446 annually, and the charges Rs. 3,204. The documents registered consisted chiefly of mortgages, deeds of sale and leases.

Stamps. A table will be found in the appendix showing the income from stamps since 1890 under the main heads.* It will be seen that there has been a constant increase under non-judicial stamps, while in the case of court-fees and copies the number and amount fluctuates, but has a general tendency to increase. The lowest figure recorded was that of 1896-97, when famine

* Appendix, Table XII.

prevailed, and the highest was in 1900-1901, when the total income from stamps amounted to over Rs. 1,37,000. In 1879 the stamp income was Rs. 56,046. Twenty years later it was Rs. 95,654 and in 1902 Rs. 1,16,281, or more than double that of the first year. The average receipts from all sources from 1890 to 1902 was approximately Rs. 1,10,500, of which non-judicial stamps contributed 24 per cent., and court-fees and copies 75 per cent. The only noticeable feature is the frequent sale of stamps of high value. This is due to the fact that the landowners of the district are chiefly large taluqdárs, many of whom are in embarrassed circumstances. Such stamps consist of court-fees for suits in succession cases and to recover large debts, and general stamps for money transactions involving great sums of money.

Income-tax

The district being an essentially rural tract, it is only natural that income-tax should not constitute a very important source of revenue. Under the original imposition of the tax the landed proprietors contributed no less than 87 per cent. of the sum realized, which in 1872 amounted to Rs. 13,782. There were then 151 assessees, of whom 69 were owners of the soil. The tax was abolished in 1874, and on its reintroduction twelve years later landowners were exempted. At present the principal assessees are pleaders, money-lenders, one or two shopkeepers in MacAndrewganj and a few sugar manufacturers in the Patti tahsíl. Several pleaders have done well in this district, and one at least, who started with hardly any means, has become a considerable landowner. Of the money-lenders there are but few whose transactions extend beyond their immediate neighbourhood or are of any great amount. The absence of commerce on any large scale contributes to the smallness of the receipts from income-tax. During the grain-exporting season one or two firms from commercial towns generally set up branches in the district; but the tax is assessed elsewhere. The statistics for income-tax since 1891, both for the whole district and each tahsíl, will be found in the appendix.* The average annual receipts from 1891 to 1903 were about Rs. 16,300, of which about Rs. 4,050 were contributed by an average of 43 incomes assessed at over Rs. 2,000. The largest proportion is contributed by the

* Appendix, Tables XIII and XIV.

Partabgarh tahsíl and the least by Patti. The exemption granted in 1903 to incomes under Rs. 1,000 will reduce the receipts very materially. The average income of those hitherto assessed at four pies up to 1903 was only Rs. 720, and it is probable that the total amount will be reduced to the extent of two-thirds or more.

A list of all the post-offices in the district, by parganas and tahsíls, will be found in the appendix. There are now 44 offices, including the head office at Bela Partabgarh. Of the rest, 13 are postal sub-offices and 30 branch offices, all of which are under imperial management. After the annexation of Oudh there was at first no organized service, the postal arrangements being under the control of the district officer. The mails were carried by runners to headquarters, where was the only post-office, and thence were distributed to the police-stations, and there made over to the village chaukidárs for delivery. This system proved very unsatisfactory and called for speedy reform. About 1860, district post-offices were established at the tahsíls and the most important police-stations, but the method of delivery remained unchanged. In 1864 Mr. Charles Currie originated a scheme for the improved working of the district post-offices, and this was carried into effect at the first regular settlement. The district was divided into eleven postal circles, each in charge of a postmaster, who received a salary of Rs. 5 per mensem; they were usually schoolmasters or other petty officials, and conducted the work in addition to their ordinary duties. The offices were located at Partabgarh, Barend, Sarai Nahar Rai and Ateha in the headquarters tahsíl; at Manikpur, Bihar, Rajapur and Lalganj in Kunda; and at Patti, Raniganj and Hanumanganj in tahsíl Patti. The letters were carried from Partabgarh by runners, and the cost was covered by a dâk cess of one-fourth per cent. of the revenue, supplemented by a grant from Government. Shortly after 1872 the district post was amalgamated with the imperial. The postal circles were reconstituted, offices being established at each police-station, while others were added from time to time. In 1881 mail-carts were instituted for carrying the letters to and from the district; they were abolished in 1896,

Post-office.

* Appendix, Tables XIII and XIV.

since which time the mails have been carried solely by rail. From the head office the letters are distributed by foot runners to the sub-offices and thence to the branch offices, and are delivered by postmen on fixed beats twice a week. Where possible, as in the case of Chilbila, Antu, Kohndaur, Bishnathganj and Gaura, the post is sent from the head office by rail. Some of the branch offices are in charge of extra-departmental agents, who are not regular servants, but are paid from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per mensem for doing the work; these men are authorized to keep their offices in their houses, but are paid no rent. The only relic of the old system is the district dâk for service letters from Partabgarh to Kunda and Patti, on which no postage is charged; this is carried by runners, and the establishment is maintained by the district as a provincial charge.

Court of Wards. The Court of Wards has played a very important part in the recent history of the administration of this district, as many of the principal estates have been for considerable periods under its management. The estate of Chitpalgarh was apparently the first to come under management, being taken over in March, 1860, and released in July, 1872. In June, 1861, Baispur was taken over on account of the minority of the taluqdar and managed by the Court of Wards till 1875. In 1861, too, Patti-Saifabad, Hissa XI, was placed under this control for the same reason and so remained till 1874; it again came under management on account of the indebtedness of the estate in January, 1902, but this time it has been found impossible to preserve the property intact. In October, 1865, Adharganj was added to the list, but the estate was released after one year only. In September, 1867, the large taluqa of Bhadri was taken over on account of its indebtedness and the minority of the owner and remained under management till October, 1878, when it was released free of debt; it again came under the Court of Wards by reason of the minority of the present taluqdar in February, 1896. In October, 1867, two more estates were taken over: one was Dandikachh and the other Pirthiganj; both were released in 1870, but the latter has again come under management in March, 1904, by reason of the minority of Babu Nagendra Bahadur Singh. In 1867, too, Bahlolpur was handed over to the Court of Wards and

so managed till 1874; Domipur was added to the list in October, 1868, being released in June, 1871; so that in 1870 over one-fourth of the entire district was under direct management. In 1872 Kaithaula was taken over, being released in October, 1888. The Madhpur estate followed in 1878 on account of the minority and indebtedness of Nageshwar Bakhsh Singh, and continued under control till October 1889; and in the same year Bargaon was placed under the Court of Wards on the application of Lal Raghuraj Singh. Shamspur, now united with Bargaon, was taken over from November, 1880, to May, 1887, and again in 1902 being released with Bargaon in February, 1903. In 1885 Dahiawan was taken under management and remained till the taluqdar attained his majority in 1895; and Patti-Saifabad, Hissa IX, was handed over in a hopeless state in January, 1902. The work carried out by the Court of Wards has been very great: not only has an enormous amount of debts and encumbrances been cleared away, but many of the estates have been extensively improved and in some cases enlarged. Perhaps Bhadri has profited the most: land to the value of nearly three lakhs of rupees have been purchased; wells have been sunk; schools built and supported by the estate, and metalled road communication with the district headquarters is now being effected. Similar improvements have been made on the Dahiawan, Bargaon and other estates.

Municipality. The only municipal town in the district is Bela Partabgarh, the headquarters. This place, which is of comparatively modern origin, having being selected in 1802 as a cantonment for the Oudh auxiliary force, was chosen after the mutiny for the headquarters of the new district of Partabgarh. It grew rapidly, and in 1867 it was gazetted as a municipality under Act XV of 1867. It was subsequently brought under Act XV of 1873 and is now administered under Act I of 1900. The committee consists of a board of twelve nominated members and the Deputy Commissioner as Chairman. The income is mainly derived from an octroi tax on imports, pounds, and rents of lands and buildings and market dues. The principal heads of income and expenditure since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* The municipality

* Appendix, Table XVI.

has charge of the nazúl land within its limits, one-fourth share of the income being credited to Government. This land comprises the site of the old Bela cantonments and covers 276 acres. The only other nazúl in the district consists of two acres at Bihar and small plots at Patti and Saifabad. The fort at Manikpur, till recently *nazul,* has been sold to the Raja of Kalakankar.

Act XX towns.

The three small towns of Qasba Partabgarh, Manikpur and Katra Medniganj are administered under Act XX of 1856. The operations of the Act were extended to Partabgarh and Katra on the 17th of December, 1881, and to Manikpur on the 22nd of August, 1882. They are managed in the usual way and the statement of their income and expenditure will be found in the several articles on those places. The total income is largest in the case of Manikpur, where it amounted to Rs. 1,015 in 1903, the incidence per assessed house and per head of population being Re. 1-11-10 and Re. 0-3-0, respectively; whereas in Partabgarh the figures were only Re. 1-3-7 and Re. 0-1-8. The expenditure is, as usual, devoted chiefly to the upkeep of the police, conservancy and minor improvements.

District Board.

The district board consists of thirteen members, of whom four are official, including the Deputy Commissioner as chairman and the three sub-divisional officers, and nine elected, one being returned annually for a period of three years from each tahsíl. Of the elected members the most prominent are Raja Partab Bahadur Singh and Raja Rampal Singh. The income and expenditure of the board since 1891 is shown in the appendix.* The work of the board is of the usual description, comprising education, the upkeep of the local roads and ferries, the management of the dispensaries, cattle-pounds, the local veterinary arrangements and other miscellaneous duties.

Education.

The management and supervision of the educational institutions constitutes one of the most important functions of the district board. Partabgarh does not compare very favourably with many other districts in this respect, but of late years considerable improvement has been effected. In the early days of British rule education was in a very backward state in this

* Appendix, Table XV.

district. The high school was founded in 1859, and was at first supported by subscriptions and a Government grant. It did not flourish greatly, for in 1864 it was the poorest in Oudh and had an average attendance of only twelve pupils. The following years showed great progress. In 1869 the average attendance had risen to 129—a result that was largely due to the exertions of the taluqdárs, and notably Raja Chitpal Singh of Nurpur and Babu Mahesh Bakhsh of Dahiawan, both of whom had been educated at this school. Similar assistance was rendered by Sheikh Dost Muhammad of Pariawan, who had established an aided middle school at Nawábganj in pargana Manikpur. In the same year, there were Government town schools at Patti and Bihar and fifty village schools, attended by 1,346 pupils. In 1875 the number of schools in the district had risen to 90 of all classes, with no less than 3,194 pupils on the rolls. Since that time progress has been steadily maintained. In 1902 Partabgarh contained 144 schools, of which five were secondary and 138 primary, the remaining one being the patwári school. The total number of scholars was 1,648, of whom 80 were females. The statistics since 1896 are given in tabular form in the appendix.*

Secondary schools. In the same place a list of all the schools in the district, showing their class and the average attendance in 1903, will be found. The secondary schools include the high school at Bela Partabgarh, the vernacular middle schools at Patti and Kunda, the latter having been transferred from its original location at Bihar, and three private schools. Of these last the most important is the Ajit Sombansi anglo-vernacular school at Qasba Partabgarh. This was started in 1893 in memory of Raja Ajit Singh by his successor, Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, who supports it at his own cost and takes a keen interest in the institution. The building was originally the tahsíli school and belongs to the district board; there are two boarding-houses attached. A fine new building is, however, in course of construction. The school at present teaches up to the English middle standard, and has a Sanskrit branch; the ultimate object is to attain to the Entrance standard. A second similar institution is the Hanumot anglo-vernacular school at Kalakankar,

* Appendix, Table XVIII.

which was founded by Raja Rampal Singh, who bears the entire expense. This also teaches up to the middle standard; but the school suffers somewhat from its locality and has not as yet achieved any marked success. The third is at Bhadri; this is also an anglo-vernacular school of the same type. It was recently started by the Court of Wards at the cost of the Bhadri estate.

Primary schools.

The ordinary *halqabandi* schools numbered 98 in 1903, and of these 43 were of the upper primary and 55 of the lower primary type. In addition to these there were five upper and four lower primary schools in pargana Bihar maintained by the Court of Wards at the cost of the Bhadri estate. The ordinary aided schools were 47 in number, 19 of these being upper primary. At the Sadr Bazár in Bela there is a primary mission school, and at one or two places in the district there are aided Sanskrit *pathshalas* in which boys are trained for the profession of pandit. The conditions on which the Government grant is given necessitate the teaching of reading and writing in the vernacular and simple arithmetic. Such are the schools at Kumbhapur in Ateha and Isapur in Partabgarh. Another is that at Goghar in pargana Dhingwas belonging to Ram Ratan, who receives no grant-in-aid, but holds some land in revenue-free tenure on condition of maintaining the school in a satisfactory state. The Sanskrit curriculum differs from that required for the Benares examination, and consequently but few proceed from this district to the Queen's College; but on the other hand almost all the teachers have undergone a course of training at Benares. At Gutni and Manikpur there are a few private Musalman schools in which Arabic and Persian are taught by Maulvis; but the attendance is small and the training somewhat irregular.

Literacy.

The scholars are chiefly drawn from the higher castes, such as Rajputs, Brahmans, Banias and Kayasths, though the last occur in comparatively small numbers. The education of Rajputs in this district is a somewhat noticeable feature; great progress has been made in the last few years owing to the encouragement of the leading taluqdars. The promotion of education among the Rajputs was especially aimed at in the foundation of the Ajit Sombansi School, in which certain

privileges are accorded to members of the Sombansi clan, although they have not been as yet greatly appreciated. The same object is held in view at the Kalakankar and Bhadri schools. The progress effected with regard to education generally is illustrated by the census returns. In 1881 only 3·4 per cent. of the males in this district were able to read and write. In 1891 the proportion had risen to 4·6, and in 1901 to 6·13 per cent., so that in twenty years Partabgarh had attained a position that is well above the provincial average, whereas formerly it was the most backward district in Oudh with the single exception of Kheri. The improvement has been very much greater than in any other part of Oudh. English education, too, has made rapid strides, for whereas in 1891 only ·5 per cent. of the males were literate in English, ten years later the figure was 1·2 per cent. As in most districts, the Musalman population is in proportion to its members better educated than the Hindu, the percentages of literate persons in 1901 being 6·71 and 6·05 respectively. The Nagri script is far more extensively used than the Persian, this being no doubt due to the predominance of the Hindu element.

The first female school was started in 1868 at Nawabganj in Ranjitpur-Chilbila near Partabgarh. The attendance was very small, and the school has ceased to exist for many years. The movement has, however, made distinct progress. Girls in some cases attend the ordinary village schools; but there are special schools for girls at MacAndrewganj, a mission institution, Gutni, maintained by the district board, and Sarai Khande Rai in the Partabgarh pargana, the last receiving a grant in aid. In 1881 only ·05 per cent. of the females were literate, but this rose to ·10 per cent. in 1891 and to ·12 per cent. at the last census. The proportion is still very low, the only districts in Oudh showing worse results being Gonda, Unao and Sultanpur. Female education.

The hospitals and medical arrangements of the district are managed by the district board for the most part, under the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon. The board's dispensaries are three in number, comprising those at each of the tahsíl headquarters. In addition to these, however, there are the usual police and jail dispensaries, a railway hospital, the Dispensaries.

female hospital at Partabgarh, and four private dispensaries. The female hospital is a very fine building, built by Rani Raghuraj Kunwar, a daughter of the Antu taluqdar and wife of Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, and supported by subscriptions and a Government grant. The private hospitals include those at Dharupur and Kalakankar maintained by Raja Rampal Singh, the hospital at Partabgarh started by Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, and the Court of Wards' dispensary at Derwa.

Cattle pounds.

The cattle pounds have been under the management of the district board since April 1899, with the exception of the municipal pound at Bela. The income derived in each year from 1891 onwards will be found in the appendix.* These pounds are fifteen in number, four having been added since 1899. They are located at all the police-stations, and also at Dharupur, this pound dating from September, 1899, Benti, Kalakankar and Dalippur. The pound at Gaura, built in 1903, is to be moved to Aspur, where the police-station is now situated.

* Appendix, Table XV.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

Ancient period.

ANCIENT sites are numerous and, as usual in southern Oudh, are often connected in popular tradition with the Bhars. The evidence of carved stones and ornamental bricks points unmistakably to the presence of ruins dating from Buddhist times, but none of the sites have yet been excavated. It seems possible that Bihar in tahsíl Kunda is the site visited by Hiuen Thsiang in the seventh century A.D., which he calls Kia-shi-pu-lo. General Cunningham identified Kia-shi-pu-lo with Kusabhavanpura, the old name of Sultanpur, but it has been stated in the Sultanpur Gazetteer* that the Chinese version of the name is more appropriately represented by Kashipur. The pilgrim travelled 700 *li* south-west from Prayag (Allahabad) to Kausambhi, and from there went 700 *li* north-east† and crossed the Ganges, after which he reached Kia-shi-pu-lo.‡ Close to this town were the ruins of a large monastery where the Bodhisattva Dharmapala refuted the heretics. Bihar is of course the same word as *vihara*, a monastery, and adjoining the western border of the three revenue villages now known as Deobar Patti, Ram Das Patti and Teki Patti, in the centre of which Bihar village with its ancient mounds is situated, lies a village called Silawatpur or Kashipur.§ Kausambhi has been identified by Major Vost with Gurgi in the Rewah State,‖ and Kia-shi-pu-lo with Jhúsi opposite Allahabad; but if excavations which seem the only satisfactory means of identification in such a case should confirm

---

* 1903 edition, p. 129.

† About 92¼ miles, according to Major Vost's calculation of the *li* and *yogan*.

‡ Beal, Buddhist Records, I, p. 237.

§ The name Kashipur which appears on the maps is not used now There is another Kashipur six miles south of Silawatpur.

‖ J. R. A. S., 1904, pp. 249 *et seq.*

the theory that Bihar represents the site visited by Hiuen Thsiang, it would be necessary to look for Kausambhi in the south of the Bánda district somewhere between the Markundi and Majhgawan stations on the Jubbulpore branch of the East Indian Railway.

Legend assigns the foundation of Manikpur under the name Manapura to Manadewa, son of a mythical Baladeva of Kanauj; and its change of name to Manik Chandra, said to have been the step-brother of Jaya Chandra of Kanauj. Popular tradition also relates that Alha, the Banaphar hero, worshipped at the Chauharja temple twelve miles south-east of Patti.

The Bhars. It would appear that during the days of the Kanauj kingdom and for some time after its downfall the interior of the district beyond the reach of the Ganges was occupied by the Bhars, that aboriginal race to whom tradition universally ascribes the possession of Oudh before the Rajput invasion and the days of the Musalmans. Very little is known about these Bhars of Partabgarh. The first people to come into contact with them were the Sombansis, who came from Jhúsi near Allahabad. The family tradition has already been given in Chapter III, and from this it would appear that the Bhars had their headquarters at the ancient village of Hindaur near the Sai, twelve miles from Partabgarh on the Rai Bareli road. The Bhars were dispossessed in the orthodox manner while drunk, and the Sombansis ruled in their stead. Another clan of Rajputs, the Raikwars, was already there and were in time subdued by the Sombansis. The family tradition states that the Raikwars had gained about one-third of the district from the Bhars, but how they came here is unknown. They must have had some connection with the Raikwars of Bara Banki and Bahraich, but in the case of the latter again their story is mixed up with that of the Bhars. The Bhars were also predominant in the Patti tahsíl. They had been ejected from Partabgarh about the middle of the thirteenth century, and about the same period came Ghaibar Sah, Dikhit, eastwards from Unao and settled at Bilkhar on the Sai. He, too, carried on a war of extermination against the Bhars and established the Bilkharia rule in the east of the district, but not for long, as his descendant,

Ramdeo, was turned out of Patti by the Bachgoti leader, Bariar Singh, a Chauhan by descent. In the Kunda tahsíl the Bisens established themselves at an early date, apparently after the Muhammadan conquest of Manikpur. The family tradition says nothing of the Bhars, but that Rai Ragho acquired the already settled estate of the Manikpur Raja and extended his possessions by clearing the jungle. The Bhars never seem to have been very strong in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ganges. In the north-west they occupied all Ateha, and were supplanted by the Kanhpurias, whose origin is lost in the mists of tradition.

The Rajputs.

In this manner the whole district was colonized by the Rajputs who held the whole tract with the exception of Manikpur and its vicinity. They have remained in practically undisturbed possession ever since, and to this day the Bachgotis are the ruling clan in Patti, the Sombansis in Partabgarh, the Kanhpurias in Ateha and the Bisens in the Kunda tahsíl Of the early immigrants the Bilkharias alone have sunk to a position of insignificance. The other Rajputs have never held extensive landed property. The most numerous are the Kath Bais and the Chauhans, and both of these clans are considered to be of inferior origin, and probably are either the descendants of the aboriginal Bhars, or else were promoted to the rank of Chhattris at a period when the Hindu caste system was still in a comparatively fluid state. Consequently the history of the district consists for the most part of the detached histories of the ruling races, and this has already been given in the account of the taluqas. On a few occasions they figured in Imperial history; but on the whole the annals of Partabgarh, save in so far as they are purely parochial, may be said to centre round the ancient town of Manikpur, which was for several centuries an important seat of the Imperial Government.

Saiyid Salar.

The first historical reference to Manikpur is in the unreliable work known as the *Mirat-i-Masaudi* by Abd-ur-Rahman Chishti, written in the reign of Jahangir. This deals with the expedition of Saiyid Salar Masaud and his father, Salar Sahu. It tells how, in the beginning of the eleventh century, Saiyid Salar arrived in Oudh and made his headquarters at Satrikh

in Bara Banki, thence sending expeditions in all directions. The Hindu princes of Manikpur and Karra sent messages to the Musalman invader, bidding him retire.* Thereupon Salar Sahu proceeded against the unbelievers, dividing his army into two portions, one of which was to attack Manikpur and the other Karra, on the Allahabad side of the Ganges. They surrounded each place and captured it, taking the princes in chains to Satrikh and carrying off great plunder. Mir Qutb Haidar was left in charge of Manikpur and Malik Abdullah of Karra. Saiyid Salar was afterwards defeated and slain at Bahraich by the Hindu confederation, but it is not clear whether Manikpur remained in the hands of the Musalmans. The Hindu rulers of Manikpur were Gaharwars and subordinate to the reigning dynasty of Kanauj. They seem to have recovered their ancient possessions for a time, and according to one account they slew Qutb Haidar, whose tomb stands in the village of Chaukaparpur, which is part of the town of Manikpur.†

Shahab-ud-din Ghori.

Nothing more is heard of this district till the invasion of Muiz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam, commonly called Shahab-ud-din Ghori, in 1194 A.D. Manikpur was then ruled by Manik Chandra, the brother of Jaya Chandra of Kanauj. His traditional dominions included all the old *sarkar* of Manikpur, which comprised all Partabgarh and Rai Bareli and part of Allahabad. According to the *Taj-ul-Maásir*, Shahab-ud-din accompanied his general, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, in his expedition against Jaya Chandra of Kanauj and the subsequent capture of Benares.‡ No mention is made there of Manikpur, save the general remark that the Hindu chiefs came to proffer their allegiance; but the *Kamil-ut-Tawarikh* states that there were Musalmans in the country, the descendants of those who came in the days of Mahmud of Ghazni.§ Captain Forbes, however, quotes the *Malfuz Qutubi* to show that Qutb-ud-din Aibak had a lieutenant, named Saiyid Qutb-ud-din of Medina, who pursued Jaya Chandra to Karra, and that he invested both Karra and Manikpur, the latter being besieged and taken after two months

* E. H. I., II, p. 535.
† Forbes' Settlement Report, p. 134.
‡ E. H. I., II, 222.
§ *ibid*, II, 251.

by Qayam-ud-din, the son of Saiyid Qutb-ud-din. The Hindu princes fled to Kantit in Mirzapur, where their descendants still reside, one of them being the Raja of Manda in Allahabad.* The *Tazkira-us-Saádat*, written in 1713, states that Qutb-ud-din Aibak himself assisted in the siege. At all events it appears that from 1194 onwards Manikpur had passed from the sway of the Hindus and became a Musalman province, being one of the earliest seats of Muhammadan power in Oudh.

The Damghanis.

The two forts of Karra and Manikpur were of great importance, for they effectually commanded the passage of the Ganges, and consequently the government was nearly always conferred on a prince of the blood or some other eminent personage. The first rulers of Manikpur, however, were the Sheikhs known as Damghanis, from their home in the Ghor country; they were entrusted with the charge of Manikpur, while Qutb-ud-din, the Saiyid, held Karra. They obtained the whole of the Manikpur estates in jagir, but they very rapidly degenerated, and the grant was resumed. The Damghanis flourished till the days of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, after which they decayed. They lived in Chaukaparpur, where the ruins of handsome masonry buildings and large tombs may be seen, although much of the ground has been cleared and brought under the plough.

Arslan Khan.

The next mention of Manikpur is in connection with the appointment of Ulugh Mubarak Khan, brother of Ulugh Khan, afterwards known as Balban, to the governorship of Karra by Nasir-ud-din Mahmud in 1253.† This he apparently held till 1256, when Katlagh Khan, the step-father of the Sultan and the great rival of Ulugh Khan, made a descent on Karra and Manikpur after the retirement of the royal army.‡ He was defeated by the governor of Oudh, Arslan Khan Sanjar Chisht, who came to the rescue of Manikpur. Arslan had replaced the rebellious Katlagh in Oudh, but in 1259 he too revolted and was assisted by Kalij Khan Masaud Khani, who was then governor of Manikpur. The royal forces were despatched to the latter place under Ulugh Khan, on whose arrival the rebels

* Settlement Report, p. 139. | † E. H. I., II, 352.
‡ *ibid*, II, 355.

surrendered themselves and were pardoned, Arslan Khan being given the charge of Manikpur.* Captain Forbes suggests that Kalij Khan was a Damghani, and that he was removed to Lakhnauti in order to break up the power of the family. It would appear that the nobles were joined by the Rajputs, for it is expressly mentioned that Ulugh Khan exerted himself strenuously in punishing the rebellious Hindus and Ranas in this revolt.

Malik Chhajju.

In 1289, when Kaiqubad was succeeded by Jalal-ud-din Firoz, Malik Chhajju, the nephew of Balban and the rightful heir to the throne, was despatched to Karra-Manikpur, and in the following year he revolted.† He caused the *khutba* to be read and coins to be struck in his own name, assuming the title of Mughis-ud-din. He was supported by Malik Ali of Oudh and by all the Hindu chiefs, but was defeated by the Sultan's forces under Arkali Khan and sent in captivity to Multan. Karra-Manikpur was then bestowed on the Sultan's nephew, Ala-ud-din.

Ala-ud-din Khilji.

This man at once began to strengthen his position in Karra and Manikpur, where he drew to his side many of Chhajju's adherents. When he left for his campaign in the Deccan he made Malik Ala-ul-Mulk, uncle of Zia-ud-din Barni, the historian, his deputy not only in Karra-Manikpur, but in Oudh.‡ In 1296 Ala-ud-din returned to Karra with his vast booty and at once meditated rebellion. The nobles at court perceived his designs; but the Sultan suspected nothing and came to meet his nephew at Karra, arriving there by boat. Ala-ud-din had crossed the river and had established his camp between Karra and Manikpur on the Partabgarh side. He sent his brother, Almas Beg, to escort Jalal-ud-din in a small boat to the camp, and as he landed he gave the signal, and the defenceless old man was beheaded on the bank of the river. Jalal-ud-din was buried in Khemsina, a small village about a mile from Manikpur, and there the remains of his mausoleum may be seen. Ala-ud-din then left Manikpur for Dehli, confirming Ala-ul-Mulk in his appointment of governor of Karra

* E. H. I., II, 380. | † *ibid*, III, 137.
‡ *ibid*, III, 149.

and Oudh. He does not, however, seem to have retained it for long, as in 1299 he was Kotwal of Dehli and his place was taken by Nasrat Khan, who was ordered to take all the local forces to the war in Gujarat.* While thus absent, his place was taken by his nephew, Malik Jhaju. The references to Manikpur are very sparse for a long period. In the reign of Qutb-ud-din Mubarak, the governor was an old officer, Malik Talbagha Yaghda, who, though he loyally informed the Sultan of the conspiracy of Khusru, was stripped of his offices, blinded and imprisoned in 1319.† Who was his successor is not known, but in 1345 Nizam Main of Karra-Manikpur rebelled against Muhammad bin Tughlaq and was defeated and slain by Ain-ul-Mulk, governor of Oudh and Zafarabad.‡ His command apparently was taken by Ain-ul-Mulk.

The Jaunpur kingdom.

In 1377, during the reign of Firoz Shah, the province of Karra-Manikpur, together with the rest of Oudh, was placed under the charge of Mardan Daulat Malik-ush-Sharq, who received the title of Nasir-ul-Mulk. A year after he was recalled and the command given to his son, Shams-ud-din Sulaiman.§ In 1394 the Wazir, Malik Sarwar Khwaja Jahan, who had held office under Muhammad Shah, Ala-ud-din and Mahmud Shah, received the title of Malik-ush-Sharq and obtained the administration of all the country between Kanauj and Bihar. He proceeded to bring the Hindu chiefs into subjection and to organize a separate dominion which became known as the kingdom of Jaunpur, so that for a while the district became separated from the Dehli Empire. In 1400 Khwaja Jahan died and his adopted son, Mubarak, assumed the royal title at Jaunpur. He was succeeded in 1401 by his brother, Sultan Ibrahim Shah, who consolidated his power and obtained the allegiance of the Hindu chieftains. The Bachgotis of Patti were among his supporters, following the example of their Musalman kinsman of Hasanpur. The Jaunpur king set up his own governor at Manikpur, and thus controlled the whole district. Partabgarh remained under the Jaunpur kings till the defeat of Husain Shah by Bahlol Lodi. The latter

* E. H. I., III, 172.
† *ibid*, III, 220.
‡ *ibid*. III, 247.
§ *ibid*, IV, 13.

placed the country in charge of Mubarak Khan Lohani, but soon after, when Husain had attempted to recover his throne, gave it to his son, Barbak, and Mubarak Khan was sent to Karra-Manikpur in 1478. Barbak was kept in subjection by Sikandar Lodi, who placed his own governors in every place of importance. Soon after, the Rajputs of the district began to make their power felt. Led by the Bachgotis under one Jogha Rai, they collected 100,000 men, deposed Mubarak Khan, and killed Sher Khan, his brother.* Barbak fled from Jaunpur, and in 1498 Sikandar Lodi reached Dalmau. He soon gave battle to the rebels at Kathghar in Rai Bareli and defeated them; he then restored Mubarak Khan to Manikpur and Barbak to Jaunpur. The rebellion was not, however, crushed; Mubarak Khan and others were sent to Jaunpur to bring Barbak in chains to Dehli, and his place was taken by the Sultan's son, Jalal Khan, who at the death of his father attempted to set up an independent state, but failed on account of the desertion of his nobles to Ibrahim Lodi.† Mubarak Khan at Manikpur was succeeded by Azam Humayun Sarwani, a man of great influence, who was followed by his son, Islam Khan, whom he left at Manikpur when he was sent by Ibrahim Lodi to the siege of Gwalior. Islam Khan went into open rebellion in 1526, when his father was disgraced by the Sultan, and defeated the royal army under Ahmad Khan, at Bangarmau.‡ He was joined by Azam Humayun and Saiyid Khan, the sons of Mubarak Khan Lohani, and many other nobles. A battle was fought near Kanauj, resulting in the death of Islam Khan and the capture of the Lohanis; Azam Humayun Sarwani died in confinement and Manikpur was reannexed to the kingdom.

Rebellion of Islam Khan.

Sher Shah.

The country fell into the hands of the Mughals after the death of Ibrahim Shah at Panipat, but not for long. In 1527 Sultan Junaid Birlas was ruler of Jaunpur and Manikpur, and he was joined by Sher Shah Suri, who defeated Humayun and regained the country for the Afghans. Manikpur must have been a place of great importance in the reign of Sher Shah, for the governor now resided here instead of at Jaunpur. The

* E. H. I., IV, 457, V, 93. | † *ibid*, V, 104.
‡ *ibid*, V, 14.

Makhdumzadas descended from Maulana Ismail Qurreshi, who had settled in the town in the days of Altamsh, were now honoured with a royal alliance. Shah Qasim, fourth in descent from the famous Hisam-ud-din of this family, received in marriage the princess, Bibi Saleha, otherwise known as Sulaiman Khatun, the daughter of Sher Shah, when the latter was encamped at Karra on his way to Bengal in 1540 to quell the rebellion of Khizr Khan. Bibi Saleha died at Manikpur and her tomb is still to be seen in the Ahata-i-Khanqah. After the death of Sher Shah and his successor, Islam Shah, Manikpur and the whole of the provinces of Allahabad and Oudh were in the possession of Adil Shah.* After the defeat of the latter by Humayun the country still remained in the possession of the Afghans, and it was not till 1559 that Bahram Khan was sent to reduce Jaunpur.† In this he was successful but the Imperial rule was not firmly established, for in 1561 Adil's son, Sher Khan, attempted to regain the eastern kingdom. The Imperial commander in Jaunpur was Ali Quli Khan Zaman, who had been left there by Bahram. This man, after having defeated the Afghans on the road from Chunar to Jaunpur, marched to meet the Emperor at Karra, as he was suspected of disloyalty. He was readily welcomed and confirmed in his command.‡

Khan Zaman.

In 1564 Asaf Khan succeeded Kamal Khan, who had held the post for two years, as governor of Karra Manikpur and gained possession of Chunar, thus removing one of the last strongholds of the Afghans. In the following year Khan Zaman went into open rebellion and attempted to seize Manikpur, which was then held by Majnun Khan, Kakshal, whose jagir was separate from that of Karra.§ Majnun Khan and Asaf Khan joined forces and opposed the rebel, Khan Zaman. The Emperor himself went by Kanauj to Lucknow, and thence to Jaunpur. Asaf Khan was ordered to pursue Khan Zaman, but becoming alarmed at the intrigues on foot against him set off to Manikpur. He was followed by Shujaat Khan, who found that Asaf Khan had crossed the Ganges to Karra. A fight ensued on the river bank

* E. H. I., V, 56.
† *ibid*, V, 259.
‡ *ibid*, V, 279.
§ *ibid*, V, 297; *Ain-i-Akbari*, I, 369.

and Asaf Khan fled, and his opponent, finding pursuit fruitless, returned to Jaunpur to meet the Emperor. Asaf Khan joined Khan Zaman, and his place was taken by Munim Khan, Khan-Khanan. After the submission of Khan Zaman, Asaf Khan joined him, but soon he again rebelled and was caught by Bahadur Khan, the brother of Khan Zaman, after a fight half-way between Jaunpur and Manikpur. He was eventually pardoned by Akbar, and in 1566 restored to his command at Manikpur which had been given to Munim Khan.* In the following year Khan Zaman again rebelled and overran all the country of Oudh and Jaunpur. He was driven back from the Duáb by Akbar and took refuge with his brother, Bahadur Khan, at Manikpur. Akbar advanced by way of Rai Bareli, relieved the siege of Manikpur, which was still held by Majnun Khan, Kakshal, and crossed the river, swollen as it was, on an elephant with 1,000 men, who had to swim. He then engaged the rebels, capturing Bahadur Khan and killing Khan Zaman, and Munim Khan was made governor of the Jaunpur province. The Emperor proceeded to Benares and Jaunpur, returning to Agra by way of Manikpur.

Shahpur inscription. A record of this period is preserved in the form of a mosque in the village of Shahpur near Manikpur, which bears four inscriptions dated 972 Hijri, or 1565 A.D., to the effect that it was built in memory of the celebrated saint, Saiyid Mohi-ud-din Abdul Qadir Jilani, by Humayun Khan, Khan-Khanan. This title was borne by Munim Khan, on whom it was conferred by Akbar in 1560,† and that he was the builder of the mosque and also of the Qadam Rasul in the same village is probable from the fact that he was then governor of Manikpur.

Akbar's administration. When Akbar founded Allahabad and made it the head of a province, a reconstitution of the old administrative divisions was carried out. Manikpur lost some of its importance, as it was finally separated from Karra, the last joint governor being Asaf Khan, and henceforward became the head of a *sarkar*, the whole of which lay in the present province of Oudh. It included most of Rai Bareli, the whole of the Partabgarh district, and part of Sultanpur. The *mahals* which

* E. H. I., V, 310. | † *ibid*, V, 267.

lay in Partabgarh were five in number. Manikpur itself had an area of 129,830 *bighas* of cultivation, assessed at 67,37,729 *dams;* it was held, as now, by Bisens who furnished no less than 500 horse and 6,000 foot, and probably included all the Bihar pargana as well as part of Rampur. The rest of the Kunda tahsíl was formed into the two peculiar *mahals* known as Qariat Guzara and Qariat Paigah. These consisted of a number of villages rather than a defined tract. The former had 5,306 acres of cultivation assessed at 24,61,077 *dams;* it was held by Bisens, who furnished 20 horse and 700 foot, while the revenue was apparently assigned for the expenses of the royal officers. Qariat Paigah was another Bisen *mahal* with a cultivated area of 22,130 *bighas,* paying 11,17,926 *dams,* this sum being also assigned for the up-keep of the royal stables. The military force was 20 horse and 400 foot. The Partabgarh pargana was then known as Aror or Arol, and was held, as now, by the Sombansis, who provided 114 horse and 7,000 foot. The revenue was 29,57,077 *dams,* assessed on a cultivated area of 62,131 *bighas.* The present pargana of Ateha was not then known and probably was included in Salon. Patti was called by its old name of Jalalpur-Bilkhar, and was held by Bachgotis and Brahmans. It contained 76,517 *bighas* of cultivation, paying a revenue of 39,13,017 *dams.* The warlike Bachgotis provided 400 horse and 5,000 foot for the Imperial army. These figures are taken from the *Ain-i-Akbari.** The Qariat *mahals* were separately administered. The Guzara villages lay partly in the Kunda and partly in the Salon tahsíls, and were 262 in number; they had their own qanúngo and their courts were at Karehti and Bihar. The Paigah villages numbered 256 and lay in Kunda, Salon and Partabgarh; the court was at Jonoin in pargana Rampur, and the descendants of the old qanúngos are still known as Paigahwalas.

The late Mughals.

There are but few other references to Manikpur and the district during the later years of Akbar's reign. The place was one of the imperial mints for copper coins. The site of the old *taksál* is still pointed out. We are told that one of the

* Mr. Millett's Settlement Report of Sultanpur, p. 112. Captain Forbes' Report, p. 163.

Gardezis, Nawab Abdus Samad Ali Khan, was made a *mansabdar*, and that he was a very wealthy and influential man; he built several palatial residences in Manikpur, and founded Samadabad, now included in Chaukiparpur, some of his edifices being so beautiful that Asaf-ud-daula two centuries after carried off large portions of the carvings to decorate his great Imambara at Lucknow. In 1580 Asad Khan Turkman was appointed to the charge of Manikpur, but nothing else is heard of this man.* The subahdar of Allahabad was now the chief personage in the district instead of the governor of Karra-Manikpur, as before. During the reigns of Jahangir and Shah Jahan but little mention is made of either Manikpur or the district. The Musalmans of Manikpur still numbered several persons of distinction. In Jahangir's time the buildings in Mubarakpur or Dilerganj on the banks of the Ganges in Bihar were erected. These comprise the mosque built in 1021 Hijri or 1609 A.D.; the Diwan-Khana with an inscription dated 1612; and the Rang-mahal, a decorated apartment designed for receptions and other occasions, built in the same year as the mosque. The architect was one Muhammad Damghani of Manikpur who built these structures for Taj Khan, Khan-i-Azam. Who this nobleman was I cannot discover. The title of Khan-i-Azam was borne by Mirza Aziz, Akbar's foster-brother; he died in 1621 at Ahmadabad and had nothing to do with Manikpur, being in Gujarat when the buildings were erected. Taj Khan was the title of Tash Beg Mughal, a *mansabdar* of 3,000 in Jahangir's reign, who died at Thatta in 1612. In the reign of Shah Jahan, Raja Saiyid Abdul Qadir Khan, Gardezi, the Mír Adal, was a *mansabdar* of 2,000. He built Shahabuddinabad in Manikpur and all the finest buildings in the town, such as the Chihal Satun, the Ranghin Mahal, the Sanghin Mahal and the Jami Masjid. Another Gardezi *mansabdar* was Saiyid Raje, Diwán of Bengal, who built a fine sarai at Sasseram and another on the borders of the Benares district on the Karamnasa, as well as several houses in Manikpur. Others were Nawab Abdus Samad Khan and Saiyid Abdul Hamid.

* *Ain-i-Akbari,* I, 382.

Aurang zeb.

Aurangzeb visited Manikpur during his tour in Oudh and celebrated the Id festival in the town. The tradition states that his army built for him a mosque in one night; it stands in Shahabuddinabad, and is known as the Ekshabi Masjid. In this reign Raja Jai Singh Deo of Partabgarh distinguished himself in the service of the Emperor during the campaign in Bundelkhand and received at Dehli the title of Kulah Naresh, as related in Chapter III. His success attracted the attention of Pir Khan, or Piru, subahdar of Allahabad, who besieged the fort of Partabgarh, but was eventually defeated and slain. The power of the Rajputs increased during the anarchy that followed the death of Aurangzeb and the prestige of Manikpur declined. In 1720 the great Barha Saiyid, Abdullah Khan, was subahdar of Allahabad, but he was constantly absent, leaving his charge in the hands of Girdhar Nagar, who rebelled, and was replaced by Raja Ratan Chand and Saiyid Shah Ali Khan. In 1722 Muhammad Khan Bangash was put in charge; but he, too, was non-resident, the work of deputy being carried on by his son, Akbar Ali Khan. At this time the Rajputs rose in open rebellion, and this state of things continued till Saadat Khan became governor of Oudh.

The O Nawal

This man had to deal with independent chieftains such as Bhagwant Singh Khichar of Asotar in Fatehpur, Balbhaddar Singh of Tiloi, Hindupat of Partabgarh, and Rai Bhao Singh, the head of the Bisens. They entered into an offensive and defensive alliance, setting the government demands at naught and constituting a grave source of trouble and anxiety. Saadat Khan, who was appointed to Oudh in 1736, immediately attacked and defeated Bhagwant Singh, but was then called away by the presence of the Mahrattas. Mubariz-ul-Mulk, governor of Allahabad, could do nothing against the Rajputs, but his successor, Umdat-ul-Mulk, who held office from 1740 to 1743, reduced the Khichars and the other rebellious taluqdars to obedience. He was followed for one year by his nephew, Baka-ullah Khan, Khan-i-Alam, but in 1745 the Government was bestowed on Salabat Ali Khan, who farmed the province to Khan-i-Alam. Soon after this Salabat Ali Khan exchanged Allahabad for Ajmer, which was held by Safdar Jang, who thus gained both

Oudh and Allahabad. He divided his new territory into two portions, giving the *sarkars* of Manikpur, Karra, Kora, Allahabad and Kanauj to Khan-i-Alam, and the rest to Ali Quli Khan. Jan Nisar Khan was made faujdar of Manikpur, in succession to Jeo Ram Nagar, who was attacked and killed by the Bisens in 1748, while the whole was under the general superintendence of the Diwan, Raja Newal Rai.

The Afghans.

In 1750 Qaim Khan, the Bangash Nawab of Farrukhabad, was persuaded to attack the Rohillas, and in the ensuing campaign lost his life. Thereupon Newal Rai was appointed governor of Farrukhabad, but was defeated and slain by the Bangash confederacy under Ahmad Khan. The latter then invaded the Allahabad territory and was joined by the Sombansis under their Raja Pirthipat. They took the city and then besieged the fort of Allahabad; but in 1751 news came that the Nawab Wazir and the Mahrattas were marching on Farrukhabad, and the Bangash forces under Kali Khan raised the siege, while the Sombansis returned home. Ahmad Khan, in spite of the Assistance lent by the Rohillas, was put to flight and after the successful termination of the campaign, Safdar Jang returned to Oudh. He then resolved to punish Raja Pirthipat and when at Gutni, or, according to another account, at Sultánpur he summoned him to his camp and treacherously murdered him there. During the siege of Allahabad, Kali Khan had attempted to eject Jan Nisar Khan from Manikpur and to put in his place his nephew, Usman Khan; but the latter was defeated by Jan Nisar near Fatehpur. In 1754 Raja Duniapat, the successor of Pirthipat, rebelled; but was defeated and slain at Bahdawal, and Safdar Jang then seized and held the fort of Partabgarh.

Shuja-ud-daula.

In 1756 Safdar Jang died and quarrels ensued between his son, Shuja-ud-daula and his nephew, Muhammad Quli Khan, who was in charge of the fort of Allahabad. It was at last settled that the latter should hold the *subah* of Allahabad, which had already become much reduced. He appointed Saiyid Fakhr-ud-din as faujdar in Manikpur and Patti, and Nawab Najaf Khan in Partabgarh, the whole of this *sarkar* being in charge of Ismail Beg. His government was, however, weak and his enemies were secretly assisted by Shuja-ud-daula. In the

meantime the Wazir of Alamgir, Ghazi-ud-din, resolved to confiscate the possessions of Safdar Jang. Thereupon Shuja-ud-daula joined forces with Muhammad Quli Khan, who crossed the Ganges at Manikpur. Here he had to detach Najaf Khan to subdue the rebellious Rajputs, who had collected under the Raja of Tiloi, Lal Balwant Singh of Rampur, and Balbhaddar Singh, who recovered for the Sombansis the fort of Partabgarh. Najaf Khan dispersed the forces of Tiloi; but could not stay, in spite of the earnest solicitations of Fakhr-ud-din of Manikpur, and hastened to join his master at Rai Bareli. The Rajputs thereupon besieged Manikpur and the faujdar with difficulty escaped across the Ganges. Muhammad Quli Khan shortly afterwards returned to his province, but did little or nothing to repress the independence of the clans. In 1759 he foolishly joined forces with Shah Alam in his expedition to Bengal, and Shuja-ud-daula promptly seized Allahabad and the surrounding country, afterwards sending his cousin a prisoner to Fyzabad. He thus included the *sarkar* of Manikpur in his dominions in Oudh and from that date its component *mahals* have formed part of the province. In 1761 Najaf Khan and Ismail Beg came to Manikpur in order to make terms with the Rajput chiefs, and matters were approaching an amicable settlement, when trouble was caused by the Mahrattas. The Rajputs at once welcomed the Mahrattas, urging them to cross into Oudh and promising assistance. Keshwanand, the faujdar of Karra, thereupon crossed at Manikpur, which was looted and to a large extent destroyed, while Shuja-ud-daula's officers were engaged in a severe struggle with the taluqdars and Mahrattas. After the overthrow of the latter at Panipat, Keshwanand hastily retired, followed by Rai Surat Singh and Raja Beni Bahadur in hot pursuit, and Karra and Kora were restored to Oudh. Balbhaddar Singh of Tiloi was driven into exile, Hindupat Singh of Partabgarh fled and subsequently turned Musalman; while Rai Khushal Singh of Rampur alone succeeded in making his peace with the Government. The Partabgarh fort was retaken and till annexation remained in the hands of the government.

Asaf-ud-daula.

Until 1774 the old *sarkar* of Manikpur maintained its existence and was governed by a chakladar, but it was broken

up on the accession of Asaf-ud-daula. The parganas of Salon, Jais and Nasirabad, including Ateha, were assigned in jagir to the Bahu Begam; the rest of the Rai Bareli district was detached and placed under the Nazim of Baiswara; Partabgarh and patti Dalippur, formerly called Jalalpur-Bilkhar, were attached to the Sultanpur nizamat; and the small remaining portion was called the chakla of Manikpur; but in 1829 this was absorbed into the nizamat of Salon. Occaisonally an official was deputed by the Nazim to hold charge of Ahladganj, now in the village of Raigarh, this circle comprising the Manikpur, Bihar and Dhingwas parganas. Rampur up to 1817 was included in the Sultanpur nizamat; but in the following year it was made over to the Badshah Begam, mother of Ghazi-ud-din Haidar: it was for three years held by a tahsíldár and then by Raja Darshan Singh, Nazim of the jagir. After his time it was till 1843 included in Salon, and in 1844 it was given to Ahladganj. One of the chaklas of Sultanpur was known as Partabgarh, and this included the parganas of Amethi, Partabgarh and Patti Dalippur.

Oudh rule.

The later history of the administration of the Oudh Government in this district is a record of constant fighting between the officials and the Rajput chiefs. The Partabgarh chakladar had to maintain a standing camp at his headquarters with 1,000 infantry, two guns, and some cavalry. In 1796 Raja Hulas Rai fought and defeated Diwan Zabar Singh of Patti-Saifabad at his fort at Jaisinghgarh. In 1797 Raja Bhawani Parshad was Nazim for one year, and had great trouble with the Bais of Sonpura in Patti. From 1800 to annexation there were nineteen Nazims of Sultanpur, several of whom held office twice, while nine held office for only one year or less. The chief Nazims were Mír Ghulam Husain, who occupied this position for nine years, and fought with Pirthipal Singh of Raipur-Bichaur; Raja Darshan Singh, who besieged Chauharja Bakhsh of Dalippur in 1828, and who also ruled for nine years; his son Maharaja Man Singh, who held Sultanpur from 1845 to 1847 and again attacked Pirthipal Singh; and Agha Ali Khan, who was Nazim from 1850 to annexation. In the Salon nizamat the principal names were

Mirza Jan, Nazim about 1800, who fought with Daljit Singh of Bhadri and killed him; Jagat Kishor, who in 1810 imprisoned Zalim Singh of Bhadri; Ehsan Husain, who fought against Jagmohan Singh of Bhadri and slew him in the Allahabad district, thereby incurring the wrath of the British Government; and Khan Ali Khan, who in 1853 ejected Raja Hanwant Singh from his fort at Kalakankar. The Bisens were always troublesome, and the Bachgotis generally so; the Sombansis, on the other hand, made it their rule to keep on good terms with the revenue officials, and consequently prospered. The demands of the Nazims were undoubtedly extortionate. In 1843 the revenue of the Kunda tahsíl was Rs. 3,86,700 and that of the Partabgarh pargana Rs. 3,05,772—figures which may be compared with those of subsequent assessments to show their severity, especially if it be remembered that cultivation has enormously increased since that date.*

The mutiny.

The district was annexed with the rest of Oudh in February, 1856, and the old arrangement modified. The Patti tahsíl remained in Sultanpur, while the rest was included in Salon, the headquarters of which were at Keshwapur near Parshadepur on the Sai. Orders had already been issued for the constitution of the new district of Partabgarh, with headquarters at Bela, where there was already a military cantonment, when the mutiny broke out. The history of the Salon outbreak will be found in the Rai Bareli volume. Raja Hanwant Singh escorted the fugitives in safety to his fort at Dharupur, and kept them there for 14 days, when, with the aid of the Thakurain of Bhadri and Sheo Dayal of Dahiawan, he conducted them to Allahabad; but after this he became a determined rebel, shutting himself up in his fort at Kalakankar and attempting to hold the passage of the Ganges. His son and his brother were killed at the fight at Chanda in Sultanpur while bravely defending their guns. The Bachgotis and Sombansis also joined the rebel standard, with one notable exception, Ajit Singh of Taraul, who braved the resentment of his brethren and sacrificed all his property to save and deliver into Allahabad the 42 fugitives from Sultanpur. At a later date he

* *Vide* Appendix, Table IX.

joined the British force and rendered valuable service, as also did Mahesh Narain Singh of Raja Bazár. Both of these men were liberally rewarded, the former being raised from an obscure position as the younger son of a cadet branch to the foremost place amongst the Sombansis. Gulab Singh of Taraul, who had refused shelter to the fugitives and afterwards took an active part in the rebellion, lost the whole of his estates. Other extensive confiscations were made in the case of Ram Ghulam Singh of Mustafabad, who threw in his lot with Beni Madho Bakhsh and Balbhaddar Singh of Sujakhar, who lost half his taluqa on account of the concealment of cannon.

General Franks. After the retirement of the British the whole district came nominally under the sway of Mehndi Husain, the rebel Nazim of Sultanpur; but actually the taluqdars were supreme in their own estates. In December, 1857, the rebel troops held the whole line between Allahabad and Fyzabad, the Nazim's lieutenant, Fazal Azim, being in command at Soraon, fourteen miles north of Allahabad. General Franks, whose headquarters were at Jaunpur, on hearing of the despatch of two squadrons of the Queen's Bays and four guns of the Royal Horse Artillery from Allahabad, moved forward with his left from Badlapur to attack Fazal Azim. On the 21st of January, 1858, he moved to Sikandra, whereupon Fazal Azim left Soraon for Nasratpur, then held by Beni Bahadur Singh. This place was attacked and taken; but the rebels escaped into this district, and Franks took up his position at Singramau to await the advance of the Gurkhas from Gorakhpur, having re-established the civil authority in the Allahabad parganas north of the Ganges. On the 19th of February General Franks marched through the east of Patti towards Sultanpur, defeating the rebels at Chanda.

The summer campaign. The district was practically untouched by the British forces till July. The taluqdars were thoroughly opposed to British rule and were constantly on the aggressive, causing much trouble to Longden at Azamgarh and threatening condign punishment to any who appeared to favour the British cause. Babu Ram Parshad Singh of Soraon was attacked by them and taken prisoner for this reason. Thereupon a small force of 340 British Infantry, the 7th Panjáb Infantry, 120 cavalry and nine guns was sent from

Allahabad under Brigadier Berkeley to punish the rebels. He crossed the Ganges on the 12th of July, and on the 14th found the rebels at Dahiawan, a dilapidated fort surrounded by jungle. He stormed the position, killing about 500 of the enemy. After halting on the 15th he marched the next day to Gulab Singh's fort of Taraul, which also was surrounded by an impenetrable thorny jungle; it was strongly defended with walls, bastions and ditches, with a stronghold in the centre. After a short bombardment, however, the rebels evacuated the place, leaving behind their three guns. The fort was then destroyed, as also was that of Baispur shortly afterwards. Berkeley then returned to Allahabad, but after a brief interval marched out again in the same direction and extended his force as far as Partabgarh. Thence he pushed on and joined hands with Sir Hope Grant, who was holding Sultanpur, in the beginning of August.

Lord Clyde's campaign.

Nothing more could be done till the close of the rains, and it was not till the end of October that Lord Clyde began his Oudh campaign. Brigadier Pinckney was then holding the town of Bela and had an outpost at Lauli, nine miles north of Bela; his camp was at Partabgarh, one mile south of the Sai, where he was joined by the Commander-in-Chief on the 2nd of November. The latter had left Allahabad on the 31st of October, and had marched straight along the Fyzabad road past the deserted forts of Taraul and Baispur. Other columns were co-operating in different directions. Brigadier Wetherall marched from Soraon in Allahabad on the 25th of October to Dahiawan, where he had a fight with the Bisens; thence to Chauras or Bhawaniganj, and on to Lalganj on the Rai Bareli road, where he was in communication with Pinckney, who had stormed Deoli, seven miles east of Salon on the 26th, before proceeding to Partabgarh. Wetherall had been ordered to join forces with Sir Hope Grant, who had been operating in the north-west of Sultanpur, where he received orders to move on Parshadepur, and thus had reached Ateha. The intention was that the combined force should attack Rampur Kasia on the Sai, the stronghold of Ram Ghulam Singh. Wetherall, however, instead of carrying out this plan and joining Grant on the 4th of November, attacked the fort on the 3rd and took it with

heavy loss, while large numbers of the rebels escaped eastwards. Sir Hope Grant, hearing of this, sent off his cavalry and four guns of the horse artillery to intercept the enemy, but was too late to be of any use. The fort, which was three miles in circumference and marked by dense jungle on all sides except the north-west, was protected by a mud wall seven or eight feet high, and a deep, but narrow, ditch covered by a line of rifle-pits, while inside was another fort surrounding the taluqdar's residence. The walls were quite invisible owing to the jungle; but by chance Wetherall attacked at a spot where the ditch and wall were unfinished. In the assault he lost 78 men killed and wounded, while over 300 of the enemy were slain.

Restoration of order.

On the 8th of November Lord Clyde left a detachment at Partabgarh and marched to Lauli on his way to Amethi, where he was joined by Brigadier Wetherall and Sir Hope Grant. From Amethi he proceeded on the 13th towards Parshadepur, passing through Ateha and encamping at Udaipur. His next march took him into the Rai Bareli district. By this time Partabgarh was cleared of rebels and all the taluqdars had given themselves up, with the exception of Ram Ghulam and Gulab Singh. Mr. Carnegy was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Partabgarh and forthwith began the re-establishment of the tahsíls and police-stations, and the summary settlement. It was at Partabgarh that Lord Clyde on the 1st of November, 1858, read the Queen's proclamation to the army, assuming the direct government of the country.

Subsequent history.

The subsequent history of the district has been entirely uneventful and is merely a record of progress varied by the occurrence of famines of minor importance, the settlements of the land revenue, and other occurrences of which mention has already been made in the preceding chapters. The alterations in the extent of the district and the redistribution of the tahsíls have been dealt with under the heading of fiscal history.

GAZETTEER

OF

PARTABGARH.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

PARTABGARH.

DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

AGAI, *Pargana* RAMPUR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

A large and very scattered village consisting of a number of hamlets on the south bank of the Sai river in the north-west corner of the pargana. It is traversed by the road from Partabgarh to Rai Bareli and through the north-west of the village passes the branch road that leads to Ateha. It lies in latitude 25° 59′ north and longitude 81° 35′ east, at a distance of 27 miles from Partabgarh and 28 miles from Rai Bareli. The village belongs to Raja Rampal Singh of Kalakankar, who has an indigo factory here. The revenue demand of the village is Rs. 5,600. The place is of no interest or importance, save for the size of its population, which at the last census amounted to 3,558 persons, of whom 145 were Musalmans; the great majority of the Hindus were Kurmis. A small fair takes place here in Chait at the temple of Debi.

AIDHA, *Pargana* BIHAR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

Aidha or Aidha Purab, which is the name of the revenue mauza, is a large but unimportant village on the northern border of the pargana on the road from Kunda to Partabgarh. It stands in latitude 25° 46′ north and longitude 81° 35′ east, at a distance of five miles from the tahsíl headquarters and 26 miles from Bela. Close to the village the road is crossed by another road running from Salon to Jahanabad ghát on the Ganges. There is a small bazár here held twice a week. The population at the last census numbered 2,630 persons, of whom 109 were Musalmans. Of the Hindus Brahmans are the most numerous. The village is held in taluqdari tenure and pays a revenue of Rs. 3,450. It forms part of the estate of the Bisen taluqdar of Bhadri, who has a tahsíl here.

ANTU, *Pargana* and *Tahsíl* PARTABGARH.

A village on the road from Bela to Raipur-Amethi, situated in latitude 26° 3′ north and longitude 81° 54′ east, at a distance

of thirteen miles from Bela and three miles north of the river Sai. There is a station here on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, since the construction of which the market has greatly risen in importance. There is a factory here in which vegetable soap is prepared for use of Hindus and is manufactured out of *ním* oil. A considerable quantity is exported yearly to Nepal *viá* Gorakhpur. The village contained in 1901 a population of 2,951 persons, of whom 471 were Musalmans. There are large numbers of Kurmis and Brahmans. A Government primary school is maintained here. Antu is the headquarters of the estate held by Babu Surajpal Singh, a Bilkharia Rajput, who owns four villages in this pargana, one village in Patti and one in Sultanpur. It is said to have been founded by one Ant Khan, a cavalry officer in the service of Bharat Singh, one of the Sombansis of Partabgarh, but has for centuries been held by the Bilkharias since their expulsion from Patti.

ATEHA, *Pargana* ATEHA, *Tahsíl* PARTABGARH.

The capital of the pargana is situated in latitude 26° 6′ north and longitude 81° 38′ east, on the road from Rai Bareli to Raipur-Amethi, from which a branch takes off to Lalganj close to the village. It lies at a distance of six miles north of the Sai river and twenty-six miles from Bela Partabgarh. The place is no longer of any importance except as giving its name to the pargana. The population at the last census amounted to only 882 persons, of whom 120 were Musalmans. There is an upper primary school here, a district board bungalow, and a temple dedicated to a local deity, Bhainsa-Swar, which is greatly reverenced by the Kanhpurias. The place was formerly the residence of the taluqdar of Ateha, but the headquarters were removed to Rampur Kasia by Ranjit Singh many generations ago. The old estate of Ateha was confiscated after the mutiny and bestowed on the Kanhpuria Babu of Tikari, the present owner.

ATEHA *Pargana, Tahsíl* PARTABGARH.

This is a small pargana lying in the north-west corner of the district between Sultanpur on the north and north-east and

Rai Bareli on the west. To the south-east lies pargana Partabgarh and to the south Rampur, the boundary being generally the Sai river. A small tributary of this river, known as the Sumati or Naiya, traverses the pargana from the north-west border near which it rises, and flows in a south-easterly direction and joins the Sai near Darra. The Sai is also fed by another nala called the Sutia. At the point of junction of the Sutia and Sai there is a high stretch of high broken ground which is quite unculturable, and in the bends of the Sai there are many low-lying and undulating slopes of cultivated land, which are annually inundated during the rains. Elsewhere the Sai flows between high banks often covered with thick jungle, frequented by wolves, which also haunt the ravines along the Sai. Except in the neighbourhood of this river the soil is perfectly level, and on the whole the pargana is fertile, well cultivated and well drained. There are no large jhíls and consequently no danger of flooding. The total area of the pargana is 49,618 acres or 77·5 square miles. Of this 29,042 acres or 58·5 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 9,457 acres or 19 per cent. were classed as culturable waste or occupied by groves; and 11,119 acres were barren or under water. The grove area is very large, amounting to 4,248 acres, while a great portion of the barren area consists of dhák jungle and *úsar* plains on the banks of the Sai and Naiya. The greater part of the soil is a good loam, which covers almost the whole of the level area. On the eastern border and in the neighbourhood of the tanks in the north of the pargana there is a certain amount of clay, while *bhur* predominates in the ravines of the Sai and in the basin of the Sumati. There are ample means of irrigation chiefly in the shape of earthen wells. During recent years there has been a large increase in the numbers of masonry wells in the pargana which has greatly promoted the security of the tract. At the same time the subsoil is firm and earthen wells last for a long time.

The kharíf is the most important harvest, occupying over 75 per cent. of the cultivated area, while 28 per cent. bears a double crop. In the rabi wheat takes the lead, followed by barley, gram and peas. There is a large area under poppy, and

tobacco is frequently grown in the fields adjoining the village sites. The best rabi crops are raised in the *tarai* villages along the Sai. In the kharíf rice heads the list, but owing to want of tank irrigation it is not so predominant here as elsewhere. Juar and bajra cover nearly one-third of the kharíf area, while the remainder is taken up by sanwan and arhar. There is very little sugarcane, and maize and cotton are unknown. The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 73,203, being at the rate of Rs. 2-8-5 per acre of cultivation. The cultivators are of nearly every class, the chief being Kurmis, Muraos, Rajputs, Brahmans, Ahirs and Gadariyas. Nearly half the cultivated area is held by high-caste tenants. Rents vary very greatly according to castes and locality, the average rent for the low castes being Rs. 6-3-7 per acre, while Rajputs pay not more than an average of Rs. 4-10-3 per acre. The standard rates of the settlement varied from Rs. 9-8-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 in the case of *dumat* and *matiyar*, and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2 per acre of *bhur*.

The total population of the pargana in 1901 numbered 52,010 persons, of whom 25,082 were males and 26,928 females. Musalmans are in a low proportion, numbering 3,387. There has been a considerable increase in the population during the last thirty years, for in 1869 the total was 44,643.

There are 68 villages in the pargana, of which the largest are Ranki, Raha Tikar, Mustafabad and Rahua Lalganj. There are several small markets which supply local wants, the chief being at Sangipur, Rahua Lalganj and Rajapur. The most important road of the pargana is that leading from Rai Bareli and Salon to Ateha and on to Raipur-Amethi. From Ateha two roads branch off, one leading to Sangipur and Lalganj and another to Raha Tikar where it crosses the Sai and joins the road from Rai Bareli to Partabgarh. Seven-eighths of the pargana is owned by Rajputs, the remainder belonging to Brahmans, Musalmans and Kayasths. The 68 villages are divided into 100 mahals, of which 49 are held by taluqdars, six of these being subsettled. The chief taluqdar is the Raja of Tiloi in the Rai Bareli district, a Kanhpuria, who holds the Mustafabad estate of 28 villages. Thakur Balwant Singh of

Umrar owns six villages. He is also a Kanhpuria and represents another branch of the clan. Ten villages belong to Lal Sripat Singh of Rajapur, another Kanhpuria of the same stock, and five villages are owned by Babu Ganga Bakhsh Singh of Tikari in Rai Bareli, who also is a Kanhpuria, representing a cadet branch of the main Tiloi stock. The history of these estates has already been given in Chapter III. Among the zamindars the most conspicuous are Oudh Bihari Ojha, a wealthy trader, who has obtained possession of many taluqdari mahals, and Sheoratan Singh, the head of a large body of Kanhpuria pattidars.

This pargana was originally held by the Bhars, according to the local tradition and their forts are pointed out both at Ateha and Ranki. They have been succeeded by the Kanhpurias, who still hold almost the entire pargana. Their chief estate, that of Ateha, has disappeared, for it was confiscated after the mutiny and bestowed on the Raja of Tiloi. The last taluqdar was Ram Ghulam, who unfortunately adhered to the Bais Rana, Beni Madho Bakhsh. Ram Ghulam was the son of Drigpal, the eldest son of Jham Singh, taluqdar of Ateha, but in 1180 Fasli was compelled to fly from his property as his violence and oppression were too great to remain any longer unnoticed by Government. In 1184 Fasli he was caught and imprisoned at Fyzabad for twelve years. His estate was handed over to a zamindar named Bijai Singh of Lakhera, and Jham Singh never recovered anything after gaining his liberty. His son, Drigpal, however, formed an alliance with Zabar Singh of Bundaha and so disturbed the country that it was found necessary to keep him quiet by giving him three villages. From this he rose speedily and in 1243 Fasli his son, Ram Ghulam, had acquired all the villages known as the Mustafabad *ilaqa*. From the other son of Jham Singh, Barwand Singh, is descended the taluqdar of Rajapur, while the owner of Umrar traces his descent from an uncle of Jham Singh.

The antiquities of Ranki are described separately in the article on that place. The only other places of any interest in the pargana besides Sangipur, where there is a police-station, is Rampur Kasia, a small village situated on the banks of the

Sai where an important action took place during the mutiny in November 1858. The siege and capture of the place by General Wetherall has been narrated in Chapter V.

BELA PARTABGARH, *Pargana and Tahsîl* PARTABGARH.

The headquarters town of the district is situated in latitude 25° 55′ north and longitude 82° 0′ east, on the main road from Allahabad to Fyzabad, at a distance of 36 miles from the former and 24 miles from Sultanpur. It possesses a railway station on the main line of Oudh and Rohilkhand system, which is the junction for the new line from Allahabad to Fyzabad. Besides the road already mentioned several others radiate from the town in different directions. Westwards runs that to Rai Bareli, which is metalled for some ten miles; a branch takes off from this beyond the old town of Partabgarh, leading to Kunda, and is now being metalled. Another runs south-west to Katra Gulab Singh and is metalled as far as the small town of Katra Medniganj. That to Amtu and Raipur in Sultanpur on the north-west is metalled as far as Garwara bazár. Other roads lead along the main line of railway to Badshahpur in the Jaunpur district; and from Nawabganj on the provincial road a metalled road goes east to Patti.

Bela is generally known as Partabgarh, but must not be confused with the old town of that name, which is generally called Qasba Partabgarh for difference, and lies four miles distant to the south-west. The name Bela is derived from the temple of Bela Bhawani on the banks of the river Sai, which flows to the north and east of the town, standing close to the present bridge and the old ghat on the Nawabi road to Sultanpur. The new town came into existence in 1802, when it was selected as the site of a cantonment for the Oudh auxiliary force. The cantonment remained till after annexation, but it was not till the mutiny had been quelled that the place was made the headquarters of a district. Its recent origin is indicated by the names of the wards or *muhallas*. The chief of these is MacAndrewganj, in the centre of the town, which gives its name to the police-station. It contains the houses, markets and shops erected

by Colonel MacAndrew, one of the earliest Deputy Commissioners. The other *muhallas* include the Sadr Bazár and Paltan Bazár—names which require no explanation—and Dahlamaû, Karampur, Bhaironpur, Balipur, Pura Pande and Samodarpur, which merely represent portions of the inhabited sites of villages which have been included within the municipal boundaries.

The population at the first census of 1869 numbered 2,746 souls, and since that date has very rapidly increased, so that Bela is now the largest town in the district. In 1881 it had risen to 5,851, although this was partly due to an extension of the municipal limits, and in 1891 to 6,486. At the last census it contained 8,041 inhabitants, of whom 4,457 were males and 3,584 females. Classified according to religions, there were 5,314 Hindus, 2,640 Musalmans, 58 Christians, 23 Aryas, and six Jains. With the increasing population there has been a corresponding growth in the trade of the town, especially since the construction of the railway; and this development will probably be enhanced by the completion of the line from Allahabad to Fyzabad. Owing to the comparatively modern origin of the place, most of the houses being new and of only one storey, the sanitation of Bela is generally good. The southern portion of the town, known as Babaganj and Tuckerganj, lies low and suffered severely from flooding during the heavy rains of 1903; but this has since been thoroughly drained. The death-rate is low, the average for the year 1902 being no more than 27·11 per mille.

Besides the ordinary district courts and offices, Bela contains the lines of the reserve police, the tahsíl and thana in MacAndrewganj, the *sadr* dispensary, a magnificent Dufferin hospital, and an opium godown, the last standing on the Katra-Medniganj road, about a mile from the station. There was formerly a distillery here, but this was closed in 1902 and the stills removed to Sultanpur, its place having been taken by a bonded warehouse. The educational establishments comprise the high school, a vernacular primary school in MacAndrewganj and a mission school. The civil station lies to the west of MacAndrewganj. It contains the few bungalows of the

European residents, the sessions house of the Judge of Rai Bareli, the public garden and the club. There is also a small native club. The Anglican church stands close to the district courts, and a short distance off is a large Roman Catholic chapel, erected a few years ago by subscriptions collected chiefly from the taluqdars of the district, among whom Raja Rampal Singh laid the foundation-stone. It is now seldom used; the original intention was to found an orphanage in connection with the chapel, but the scheme was dropped. It stands on *nazúl* land granted by Government at a low rent.

Bela was constituted a municipality on the 1st of December 1871. The board consists of eleven appointed members and the chairman, who is appointed by Government after election by the rest of the board. The Joint or Assistant Magistrate, if any, is also a member by virtue of his office. The chairman is in practice invariably the Deputy Commissioner. The members themselves as a rule do much of the work of the municipality, and for many years the duties of secretary have been voluntarily performed by Rai Kishan Lal Sahib. The income is chiefly derived from an octroi tax on imports, supplemented by rents, bazár dues and a tax on vehicles. The details of income and expenditure since 1891 are shown in the appendix.* In 1903 octroi contributed Rs. 10,419 out of a total income of Rs. 13,996, excluding the opening balance. The figures for the following year were abnormal owing to the prevalence of plague.

BENTI, *Pargana* BIHAR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

This village stands in latitude 25° 41′ north and longitude 81° 30′ east, on the north bank of what was formerly a large lake formed by an old loop of the Ganges, at a distance of about three miles south of Kunda on the road from Manikpur to Jahanabad, and a short distance south of the point where this road is crossed by that from Kunda to Sirathu. The village contains a post-office and a school. The population in 1901 numbered 2,695 persons, most of whom are Ahirs.

The chief point of interest in connection with Benti is the great lake, an account of which has already been given in

* Appendix, Table XVI.

Chapter I. In old times the lower land was flooded when the Ganges rose; but this was reclaimed by Captain Chapman in 1875, by means of large protective dams and sluices. In this mannrr a large area of land was drained, the lake proper being now greatly confined and covering less than two square miles. Captain Chapman, who held the under-proprietary rights, sold them to the taluqdar of Bhadri, who has selected this village as his residence in place of his ancestral home. He lives in the excellent bungalow built by Captain Chapman. The pumping machinery for the drainage and irrigation of the lake is kept in working order, but the old factory and the other houses built by Captain Chapman are in a ruined condition. The superior proprietor of the village is another Bisen taluqdar of the Kundrajit house.

Benti has but little history. There is an ancient building by the lake, which is supposed to have been the shooting-box of some prince. In 1834 the lake ran dry, in the bed an enormous harvest of wheat was raised, and the outturn was computed to be worth a lakh of rupees. The Lucknow authorities sent down one Harpal Singh to attach the proceeds; but his task was not easily effected, for it is said that as many as 500 men were killed in the fight between the Oudh forces and the Bisens.

BHADRI, *Pargana* BIHAR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

This village lies in latitude 25° 41′ north and longitude 81° 34′ east, on the road from Manikpur to Bihar, at a distance of 32 miles from Bela and 28 miles from Allahabad. The river Ganges flows five miles to the south. It is the headquarters of the taluqa of this name, now administered by the Court of Wards on behalf of Rai Krishn Parshad Singh of the Bisen clan. The taluqdar has an unpretentious residence here, but it is seldom used, as he now lives at Benti. The ruins of the old fort are still to be seen here, covered with picturesque clumps of bamboos. The village contains a post-office and an upper primary school. The market is one of the most important in the pargana and is held twice a week. A considerable amount of grain is exported through Bharwari station on the East Indian Railway, which is some ten miles distant. The other articles

of export are cloth, blankets, oilseeds and cattle. The population of Bhadri at the last census amounted to 1,439 persons, but the village practically forms one with Sarai Kirat and Majhilgaon, which had populations of 273 and 1,660 persons respectively. The predominant castes are Ahirs and Chamars. There is a stone temple here, erected by the late owner, Rai Sarabjit Singh.

During the time of the Oudh Government, Bhadri was the scene of numerous fights, the chief of which occurred in 1209 Fasli, between Mirza Jan, the nazim and the taluqdar, Daljit Singh. The nazim, who had encamped here, demanded a higher revenue from the taluqdar, and in the dispute which followed lost his life. The history of the estate has been already given in Chapter III.

BIHAR, *Pargana* BIHAR, *tahsíl* KUNDA.

The name Bihar is given to a collection of villages officially known as Ram Das Patti, Deobar Patti and Teki Patti. It lies on the old road from Partabgarh to Bihar, at the point where it is crossed by that from Salon to Lalgopalganj, in latitude 25° 42′ north and longitude 81° 38′ east, at a distance of seven miles east of Kunda and 29 miles from Bela. After annexation Bihar was the seat of a tahsíldar, but the headquarters were in a few years removed to Kunda, and the place ceased to have any importance. The population of the three villages at the last census amounted to 2,576 persons, of whom 409 were Musalmans. The Hindus are chiefly Ahirs. The proprietary right is vested in communities of Brahman, Rajput and Musalman coparceners. The Rajputs are of the Bais clan and have been long settled here. According to the local tradition the Bais came here under Bal Singh and exterminated the Bhars during the reign of Prithvi Raj of Dehli; but this is undoubtedly mythical.

The sole interest of Bihar lies in the archæological remains, to which reference has been made in Chapter V.* The name itself is Buddhist, signifying Vihara, a monastery. The ruins consist of elevated mounds covered with broken bricks and fragments of buildings, earthenware and sculpture. These

* See also A. S. N. I., XI, 63.

mounds are distinct and extend from east to west. In the east of Ram Das Patti there is one, known as Tusaran, about seven acres in extent, rising to a height of fifteen feet above the surrounding land. West of this, lying partly in Ram Das Patti and partly in Teki Patti, is another mound about ten feet in height and covering about 25 acres. The northern part is occupied by a village site, while the rest is bare. To the south-west of this is a third mound, about two acres in extent, but higher than the others, rising to some fifteen or twenty feet above the level. North-west of this and due west of the second mound is a fourth, about three-quarters of an acre in area, but higher than any of the others. This mound is on the bank of a large semi-circular jhīl. Beyond it to the north-west lies Deobar Patti, where there is another large mound on which stood the Nawabi fort of Bihar and the tahsīl buildings. The site is *nazūl* land and is leased for cultivation. At the south-west corner of the fort stands an old brick temple, inside which is a group of figures in stone known as Ashtbhuji Debi, probably dating from Buddhist times. Between the temple and the fort is a Muhammadan shrine of Mardan Shahid, the doorstep of which is formed of the architrave of an old temple; it is very richly carved, but of small dimensions, being only three feet four inches in length. Two old stone figures, locally known as Buddha and Buddhi, were found at Bihar and now stand in the public gardens at Bela. About twenty years ago another mutilated figure was exhumed and now lies near the old temple.

BIHAR *Pargana, Tahsīl* KUNDA.

This pargana lies along the banks of the Ganges at the furthest southern extremity of Oudh. To the west lies Manikpur, to the north Dhingwas and to the east Partabgarh and part of the Allahabad district. The Ganges enters the pargana from Manikpur and sweeps along the southern border for some eighteen miles. The only other stream is the Daur *nála*, which enters the pargana in the north and flows parallel to the Ganges past Kunda and Benti, and joins the Ganges in the extreme south of the pargana. In the southern parts of its course its banks are steep and firm and broken by deep ravines.

In the upper parts the banks rise abruptly and the land beyond becomes level at once. In the neighbourhood of this *nála* the soil is light with an occasional admixture of kankar; but in the upper parts of the pargana the surface is perfectly level or generally undulating southwards. It is marked by several parallel ravines, which used to carry water to the Benti lake, and which have recently been stopped by masonry embankments erected by Captain Chapman. The north of the pargana is marked by a long series of jhíls, which lie at intervals in a continuous chain. They are really the remnants of the old river Naiya, which is now silted up and only appears during the rains when the jhíls join together in one continuous stream. All these jhíls are very shallow and narrow, and the soil in their neighbourhood is poor. Along the Ganges, beneath the high bank of the river, there is a wide stretch of sandy soil covered with tamarisk jungle and sparsely cultivated. The remainder of the pargana is on the whole of a good quality and of picturesque appearance owing to the great number of magnificent groves, chiefly of *mahua* trees.

The total area of the pargana is 145,112 acres or 226 square miles. Of this 79,546 acres or 54·8 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 27,686 acres were classed as culturable, including as much as 11,326 acres of grove land. The uncultivated area amounted to 37,880 acres or 26 per cent., of which more than half is under water. There are ample means of irrigation both from wells and tanks. The number of masonry wells has largely increased of late years and they are to be found in almost every village, with an average depth of 22 feet below the surface. The principal crops are rice, juar and bajra in the kharíf, and wheat, barley, gram and peas in the rabi. Besides these there is a small amount of tobacco, cotton and sugarcane, while a fair area is sown with poppy in the rabi. The cultivators are chiefly of the higher castes, two-thirds of the whole area being in the hands of Brahmans, Bhats and Rajputs. Of the lower castes the most numerous are Kurmis, Muraos and Ahirs. Brahmans are mostly found in the taluqdari villages and are more numerous in this pargana than anywhere else in the district. Rents are comparatively low, the average rate for the whole

pargana being Rs. 6-2-2 per acre. Rajputs pay an average rent of Rs. 5-1-5, and low-caste cultivators Rs. 6-10-0 per acre. The revenue now stands at Rs. 2,12,476, being at the rate of Rs. 2-10-10 per acre of cultivation.

The pargana consists of 237 villages divided into 333 mahals, of which 15 are revenue-free and 15 are classed as alluvial. Taluqdars hold as many as 243 mahals, while the remainder is chiefly held by the Rajputs and Musalman zamindars, who are generally in poor circumstances.

The total population of the pargana at the last census amounted to 140,613 persons, of whom 69,723 were males and 70,890 females. Hindus very largely predominate, Musalmans numbering 16,317. There has been a very large increase during the last 40 years, for in 1872 the total was 119,469 persons. There are no towns in the pargana, but several large villages such as Aidha, Bihar, Kunda, Benti and Nindaura, within the limits of which lies the Lalgopalganj bazár. The only markets of any importance are at Lalgopalganj, Kunda and Babuganj, from which a large amount of grain is exported through Bharwari station on the East Indian Railway. There is very little trade in the pargana, the only articles worth mentioning being indigo, country cloth and blankets, the latter being manufactured at Kunda.

There are several roads in the pargana, but none are metalled; the chief are those leading from Partabgarh to Kunda and Manikpur, one passing through Jethwara and Bihar and the other to the west of this through Aidha. The metalling of the latter, however, is now being taken in hand. These roads are crossed by a road leading from Salon to Jahanabad passing through Aidha Bihar and Lalgopalganj. Along the Ganges passes the road from Rai Bareli *viâ* Manikpur to Jahanabad and Allahabad.

The chief proprietary class of the pargana are the Bisens, the only large landowner of another clan being the Sombansi Raja of Partabgarh, who holds seven villages in this pargana, paying a revenue of Rs. 3,760. The chief Bisen taluqdar of the pargana is Rai Krishn Parshad Singh of Bhadri, who owns 96 mahals, of which 21 are held in subsettlement and three under a perpetual lease.

The great taluqa known as Kundrajit has now been subdivided into five estates, of which four are held separately, and one, Autarpur, consisting of 14 villages, is held jointly by the four sharers. Lal Raghuraj Singh holds Bargaon, consisting of 22 villages, as well as the 24 villages of Shamspur, which he inherited from Thakurain Raghubans Kunwar; Lal Ram Kinkar Singh holds Tajpur, which comprises 25 villages; and Lal Chandra Pal Singh is the owner of Kanti, a property of 24 villages.

The Dahiawan estate, consisting of eleven villages, is now held by Babu Randhir Singh, the son of Mahesh Bakhsh Singh, who was an honorary magistrate. The property is in a prosperous condition, owing in great part to the fact that it was under the management of the Court of Wards for a considerable period. The Sheikhpur Chauras taluqa is another Bisen estate, which forms a sub-division of the Dhingwas or Pawansi family and consists of ten villages. It is now held by Lal Sarabdawan Singh. The *sanad* was conferred on Dhaukal Singh, who received a grant of land for services rendered during the mutiny. The only other taluqdar of the pargana is Lal Sheo Partab Singh of Dhingwas, who owns five villages. The history of the Bisens in this pargana has been given in the account of the taluqas in Chapter III.

The Kayasths of this pargana hold the villages of the Chachamau mahals. They represent the old Qanungos of Bihar, who obtained their estate during the days of the Nawabi. The few Musalmans belong to Manikpur. The common belief as to the cause of the great numerical predominance of Brahmans in this pargana is that the larger number of the people who go by this name are not real Brahmans, but were elevated to that rank by the great Raja Manik Chand. The story goes that the Raja once vowed that he would make a feast to 125,000 Brahmans. The collection of such a number proved a task of some difficulty, and in order to fulfil his vow the Raja forthwith collected every one he could find of whatever caste and made them Brahmans on the spot. A parallel to this story is to be found in the traditional creation of Brahmans and Rajputs by the Bais Raja, Tilok Chand, in the neighbouring district of Rai Bareli.

BILKHAR (*vide* YAHIAPUR).

CHANDIKA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PARTABGARH.

A village situated in latitude 26° 2′ north and longitude 81° 53′ east, on the road from Partabgarh to Raipur in Sultanpur, some eleven miles from the district headquarters. It adjoins Antu on the east and Katka Manapur on the west. The southern portion is traversed by a branch road running from Antu station to Sangipur and Ateha. The full name of the village is Sandwa Chandika, the latter half being derived from the temple of Chandika Debi which stands in a clearing surrounded by jungle. Small religious gatherings occur here every Tuesday and on the 8th and 9th of the light halves of Chait and Kuar large fairs are held. These assemblages have a partially commercial character, as a number of stalls are erected and a considerable amount of business is carried on. The jungle is infested by monkeys, whose presence is doubtless due to the existence of the temple. At the last census Chandika contained a population of 2,134 souls, of whom 87 were Musalmans. The Hindus are mainly Kurmis and Ahirs. The village in former days was a part of the Bahlolpur taluqa, but it has recently been sold to Rai Kishan Lal Sahib, a pleader of Bela. There is a village school here and a police-station, but the latter actually stands in Katka-Manapur and is frequently called by the name of that place.

DAHIAWAN, *Pargana* BIHAR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

This village consists of an isolated block lying outside the south-eastern corner of the pargana and entirely surrounded by villages of the Allahabad district. It is a place of little importance, except as being the residence of the Bisen taluqdar, Babu Randhir Singh. There is a small bazár here, at which markets are held on Mondays and Fridays, and an aided school. The village lies in latitude 25° 38′ north and longitude 81° 44′ east, at a distance of 26 miles from Partabgarh, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road, while another leads to Kunda *viá* Bihar. The population at the last census numbered 1,465 persons, of whom 347 were Musalmans. The taluqdar is

descended from Himmat Sah, who received this property when the great division of the Bisen estates took place. His descendants, in common with the rest of the clan, were constantly fighting the Oudh officials. Sheikh Mubarak-ullah, a chakladar, was killed here in 1856; and in 1858 a great fight occurred here, when some seven hundred of the rebels were killed. Reference has been made to this event in the account of the mutiny in Chapter V. The old fort of the taluqdars is now in ruins. The history of the family has been already given in Chapter III.

DALIPPUR, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PATTI.

This village, which gave its name to the old pargana of Dalippur, now merged in Patti, is a very insignificant place, situated on the banks of the Sai, in latitude 25° 52′ north and longitude 82° 3′ east, at a distance of about two miles south of the road from Partabgarh to Patti and Sultanpur, six miles from Bela and 34 miles from Sultanpur. It contained at the last census a population of 1,700 inhabitants, of whom 425 are Musalmans. Brahmans are the prevailing Hindu caste. There is an upper primary school, a post-office and a small bazár at which markets are held on Sundays. It is said to have been founded by one Dalip Singh, a Bilkharia Rajput, before the invasion of the Bachgotis. The village contains the residence of the taluqdar of Dalippur, commonly known as Adharganj, an account of whose family has been given in Chapter III with that of the other Bachgotis.

DANDUPUR (*vide* RANIGANJ).

DAUDPUR, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PATTI.

A small village lying on the eastern side of a large lake, in latitude 25° 51′ north and longitude 82° 15′ east, at a distance of about twenty miles from Bela, some six miles south-east of Patti and four miles from the river Sai. It is not on any road, but there are two unmetalled roads leading from Patti, a short distance to the west and east. Daudpur is now quite insignificant, but was formerly a place of some note. There is a small

bazár held in the neighbouring village of Ramaipur, known as Pirthiganj. The population of the place at the last census numbered only 389 persons, almost all of whom are Ahirs or Chamars. There are remnants of an old fort here which was destroyed after the mutiny. It is said to have been founded by Daud Khan, a Bhar, who became a Musalman at the time of the invasion of Ala-ud-din Khilji. After some time his property passed into the hands of the family of Bisraha Rajputs, an offshoot of the Bachgotis, and it was held by them until 1795 A.D., when it became incorporated in the taluqa of Patti Saifabad. Later, when this estate was partitioned in 1809, Daudpur became part of the taluqa of Raipur Bichhaur. In 1229 Fasli the fort was besieged by Mír Ghulam Husain, the nazim who was sent to punish Rai Pirthipal Singh, the taluqdar, for the murder of Bahadur Lal, the qanúngo. The battle raged for 19 days and then Pirthipal Singh fled. The estate was held under direct management for three years and then by Jagmohan Singh, the eldest son of Pirthipal Singh, for two years, after which time his father returned to the possession of his estate. The subsequent history of the family and taluqa has been already given in Chapter III. In the village there is a large house of some pretensions, the former residence of the taluqdar, but it is now unoccupied.

DERWA, *Pargana* BIHAR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

This is one of the most important bazárs in the district. It lies in latitude 25° 50′ north and longitude 81° 44′ east, within the limits of the revenue village of Sabalgarh on the new metalled road from Partabgarh and Jethwara to Kunda. A branch road runs west to Dharupur. The old road running north from Derwa to join that from Partabgarh to Rai Bareli is now no better than a rough cart track, and will be abandoned with the completion of the new metalled road. Adjoining Derwa on the west is Sheikhpur-Chauras, a village that gives its name to a small Bisen taluqa. Derwa itself belongs to the Bhadri estate; it contains a post-office, an upper primary school, a dispensary maintained by the Court of Wards, and a rest-house, also the property of the Bhadri taluqdar. The bazár lies

between Sabalgarh on the north and Sarai Indrawat on the south. The population of these two villages amounted at the last census to 3,519 persons, of whom as many as 1,780 were Musalmans. A large proportion of them are Julahas, who are skilful weavers and turn out cloth of a good quality. In and around Derwa are the ruins of several old Bisen forts. To the north are Sabalgarh, Muktagarh and Partabgarh; to the south fort Maha Rai, and on the east fort Duan Singh.

DHARUPUR, *Pargana* RAMPUR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

A large village in the south of the pargana on one of the roads from Lalganj to Kunda, close to the point where it is crossed by the road from Rampur to Derwa. It lies in latitude 25° 52′ north and longitude 81° 38′ east, at a distance of twenty-four miles from Bela and sixteen miles from Manikpur. There is a fort here, built by Dharu Sah, the ancestor of Raja Rampal Singh. Close to the fort there is a bazár, known as Jalesarganj with a considerable trade. The village contains a post-office a dispensary maintained by Raja Rampal Singh and an upper primary school. The population in 1901 numbered 2,447 persons, of whom 552 were Musalmans. Banias are the predominant Hindu caste. Dharupur is famous in history as having been the home of Sangram Singh, who went with Nawab Muhammad Khan Bangash to fight against Chhatarsal, the Bundela Raja. The fort was stormed and taken by Nawab Mansur Ali Khan. During the mutiny the English fugitives from Salon were hospitably received here by Raja Hanwant Singh, who forwarded them to Allahabad. The fort contains a residence of the Raja of Kalakankar, whose estate is officially known as Rampur-Dharupur, which is still occasionally used. One of the Raja's silk factories is established here.

DHINGWAS, *Pargana* DHINGWAS, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

This large village stands in latitude 25° 51′ north and longitude 81° 40′ east, in the north-eastern corner of the pargana to which it gives its name, on the road from Derwa to Dhanpur or Jalesarganj, at a distance of about 22 miles from Bela. There is a small bazár here known as Kalyanpur and a

primary school. The village belongs to the taluqdar of Dhingwas or Pawansi and pays a revenue of Rs. 1,780. The population at the last census numbered 2,564 persons, of whom 374 were Musalmans, the majority of the Hindus being Brahmans. The taluqdar's house stands on the east of the village by the side of a large jhíl.

DHINGWAS *Pargana, Tahsíl* Kunda.

This pargana lies between Rampur on the north and Bihar on the south, in the centre of the tahsíl. To the west lies Manikpur and to the east the northern portion of Bihar. It is a fertile and level tract of country, which closely resembles the clay soil of pargana Patti. There are no rivers, with the exception of the Loni, which cuts off four villages in the northern corner; but jhíls and tanks abound. Many of these, such as Kindhauli jhíl in the west, the Machhia jhíl in the north-east, the Maghi jhíl in the south and the Amarpur Pandhan jhíl in the east, are very large and retain water for almost the whole year. In the west of the pargana the jhíls are long, but narrow and shallow, and are in fact continuations of the bed of the old stream known as the Naiya, which runs on into pargana Bihar. The channel of this stream has become silted up in many places, so that during the rains these jhíls do a considerable amount of damage by flooding.

The total area of the pargana is 61,583 acres or 96 square miles. Of this, 31,771 acres, or 51·5 per cent., were under cultivation in 1903; while of the remainder 8,349 acres were classed as culturable, nearly half of this consisting of grove land. The barren area comprises 21,463 acres, of which 6,607 acres or 10·7 per cent. of the total area are under water. The actually barren land consists of wide stretches of *úsar* thickly covered with the saline deposit known as *reh*. Nearly 70 per cent. of the soil consists of loam of a fair quality, while almost the whole of the remainder is a stiff clay. Means of irrigation are abundant owing to the number of tanks and jhíls, and also to the ease with which wells can be constructed in every part of the pargana, the average depth of water from the surface being only 17 feet. The cultivation is the best in the tahsíl,

and as much as 42 per cent. of the cultivated area bears a double crop. The chief staples are rice in the kharíf and barley in the rabi, the former being the most valuable crop and having largely increased in area of recent years. The other chief kharíf crops are juar and bajra. In the rabi, besides barley, there is a large area under gram and peas, while wheat is also grown to a considerable extent for sale and export. The cultivators are chiefly Brahmans and Bhats, followed by Kurmis, Muraos and Ahirs. The average rental per acre is Rs. 6-1-1, while the lowest rate is paid by the Kayasths with an average of Rs. 4-7-3, and the highest by the low-caste tenants, the average rent in this case being Rs. 7-0-1 per acre. The revenue now stands at Rs. 80,205, being at the rate of Rs. 2-10-1 per acre of cultivation.

The pargana contains 148 villages, sub-divided into 164 mahals. Of the latter as many as 148 are held by taluqdars, while eight belong to zamindars, two to pattidars and six are revenue-free. Of the taluqdari mahals, 39 are in the hands of under-proprietors, who are for the most part Rajputs.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 54,459 persons, of whom 26,887 were males and 27,572 females. Classified according to religions, there were 48,429 Hindus, 6,027 Musalmans and three Christians. Musalmans are only found in large numbers in a few villages, such as Dhingwas, Gayar and Maghi. There are very few villages of any size in the pargana, the largest being Dhingwas, while Raigarh and Pawansi have considerable populations. There are small markets at Bhawanigarh, Dhangarh, Kalyanpur in Dhingwas and Raigarh; but the chief trade of the pargana is carried on at the neighbouring bazárs of Derwa and Jalesarganj in the village of Dharupur. The only post-office in the pargana is at Raigarh.

There is no railway in the pargana and the only metalled road is a portion of that leading from Partabgarh to Kunda; the other roads of the pargana are unmetalled and include those running from Salon to Bihar and from Derwa to Jalesarganj.

Almost the whole pargana belongs to Bisens. The chief taluqdars are those of Dhangarh and Pawansi. The former estate was divided by partition in the year 1880, and is now held by Lal Jagdis Bahadur Singh and Lal Chhatardhari Singh,

who own 28 and 20 villages respectively, with a total revenue of Rs. 18,215. The Pawansi or Dhingwas estate was for many years owned by ladies, and was the subject of a long litigation between Lal Sitla Bakhsh Singh and Rani Janki Kunwar. The latter eventually won, and Sheo Partab Bahadur Singh succeeded her under a will which was not contested. It consists of 92 villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 51,895. In consequence of the expense incurred many of the villages have been mortgaged to Pandit Ram Ratan of Goghar. This family of Bisens is descended from one Rai Kashi, the second brother of Rai Askaran, the ancestor of the Rampur family. There is nothing of interest to relate in connection with their history, except perhaps the incident referred to in the article on the village of Raigarh. The general history of the estates has been already given in Chapter III.

GAURA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PATTI.

The name given to a railway station on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway: it stands in latitude 25° 44′ north and longitude 82° 7′ east, a short distance west of the village of Naurehra on the unmetalled road from Partabgarh to Badshahpur. There is a post-office here, an upper primary school and a bazár held twice a week in the village of Naurehra. The population of the latter at the last census numbered 1,798 persons, of whom 193 were Musalmans. The village of Gaura is a very insignificant place to the north of the road, which is connected with the station by a short metalled feeder.

GONDA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PARTABGARH.

A large village on the metalled road from Allahabad to Fyzabad, situated in latitude 25° 58′ north and longitude 82° 1′ east, at a distance of four miles north of Bela. To the south lies the village of Ranjitpur Chilbila, with the large bazár of Nawabganj and the Chilbila railway-station. The village contains an upper primary school and a temple dedicated to Ashtbhuji Debi, in whose honour fairs are held in Chait and Kuar. The population in 1901 numbered 2,451 persons, of whom

628 were Musalmans. There are large numbers of Sombansi Rajputs residing here. The ancestors of these people were a warlike race, who resisted and defeated their kinsman, Raja Pirthipat, who endeavoured to take the place. Another great fight occurred in 1265 Fasli, when Sripat Singh of Dandikachh attempted to seize the village. He was driven off by the zamindars with the aid of the taluqdars of Sujakhar, Bahlolpur and Pirthiganj. There is a small bazár here held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The zamindars of Gonda belong to the elder branch of the Sombansis, being descended from Khem Karan, the elder son of Babu Sangram Sah of the stock of Udhrandeo, from whom are also sprung the zamindars of the neighbouring village of Ranjitpur Chilbila, *(q. v.)* Khem Karan had five sons, and these zamindars come from the eldest, Lachhman Singh.

GUTNI, *Pargana* MANIKPUR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

An ancient but greatly decayed Muhammadan town on the banks of the Ganges, standing in latitude 25° 42′ north and longitude 81° 24′ east, at a distance of five miles south-east of Manikpur, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. A second-class road joins the latter here, leading from Partabgarh and Kunda and thence by a ferry over the Ganges to Sirathu in the Allahabad district. The place contains a post-office, an upper primary school for boys, and the only district board girls' school in the district. Gutni presents an altogether dilapidated appearance and its interest is only historical. It now contains a population of 1,692 persons, of whom 797 are Pathans. It is held in zamindari tenure by Abdur Rahman Khan and twelve other sharers, forming the headquarters of an estate of six villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 5,470. The place is said to have been founded some 500 years ago by an Ahir; but this is doubtful, and at any rate it only became a place of importance some 250 years ago, when it was purchased from the Gardezis of Manikpur by a Pathan, named Shahab Khan, a Kabul merchant. He took up his residence in the place and from him are descended the present proprietors of the village.

One of his successors, Muhammad Hayat Khan, attained great celebrity and is said to have held the rank of Haft Hazari. Another famous resident of Gutni was Karamat Khan, the son-in-law of Sher Zaman Khan, the then owner of the place. He is celebrated as having been a man of extreme physical strength, and accompanied the Emperors Shah Alam and Shuja-ud-daula in their expedition against the refractory Rajas of Bundelkhand, in which he was killed when fighting with Raja Hindupat of Panna. Gutni is also well known in connection with the murder here of Raja Pirthipat Singh of Partabgarh by Nawab Mansur Ali Khan or Safdar Jang in 1751 A.D., as is recorded in Chapter V.

HANUMANGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PATTI.

A bazár of some importance, situated in latitude 25° 59′ north and longitude 82° 4′ east, within the limits of the village of Kandhai Madhpur, at a short distance south of the branch road from Ranjitpur Chilbila to Sakra and Saifabad, and a mile west of the Paraya stream. It contains a police-station and an upper primary school. There are two bazárs in the village; one known as Hanumanganj and the other as Bhaironganj. Kandhai Madhpur covers a large area and has several hamlets, with a total population of 3,545 persons in 1901, of whom 866 were Musalmans. Of the Hindus great numbers are Brahmans. It belongs to the Bachgotis and on several occasions figured in their history.

HINDAUR, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PARTABGARH.

A village, situated in latitude 25° 55′ north and longitude 81° 48′ east, near the road from Bela to Rai Bareli, at a distance of 15 miles from the former. From the extent of its remains the village must have been a place of some importance from the earliest times, and was a large and populous centre of trade until a little more than a century ago. Its decline appears to have been due to the removal of the trade to Phulpur in Allahabad, occasioned by the excessive exactions in the way of imposts levied by the Rajas of Partabgarh. According to the tradition it was founded by a Rakshas, named Handawi,

who was conquered by the Pandava, Bhim Sen, and bestowed his daughter in marriage on the victor. At a later date Hindaur was the scene of the great fight between the Kanhpurias under Surat Singh and the Sombansis under Partab Singh, when the former were defeated. It is also the traditional residence of Lakhan Sen, the first Sombansi chief who conquered the Bhars and the Raikwars in 1258 A.D. The place was one of the regular encamping-grounds of the nazims and the ruins of the old fort are still traceable. The population at the last census numbered 1,370 persons, of whom 436 were Musalmans. The Hindus are chiefly Pasis, who have a bad reputation for thieving and illicit distillation of liquor. The village belongs to the Raja of Qila Partabgarh, but is subsettled with the old proprietors.

JETHWARA, *Pargana and Tahsil* PARTABGARH.

A village on the western border of the pargana, situated in latitude 25° 49′ north and longitude 81° 47′ east, on the new metalled road from the district headquarters to Derwa and Kunda at a distance of 17 miles from Partabgarh and two miles from Derwa. It contains a post-office, police-station, a district board bungalow and a cattle-pound, but is otherwise of no importance. A small market is held here once a week on Mondays, in the adjoining village of Niwari, where there is also a lower primary school. The population at the last census numbered 1,928 persons, of whom 188 were Musalmans.

KALAKANKAR, *Pargana* MANIKPUR, *Tahsil* KUNDA.

A village standing on the bank of the Ganges, at a distance of four miles from Manikpur and 44 miles by road from Partabgarh, in latitude 25° 47′ north and longitude 81° 22′ east. It contains the residence of Raja Rampal Singh, taluqdar of Rampur-Dharupur. The fort was built in 1839 by Raja Hanwant Singh, who surrounded it with a canal from the Ganges. Here he was besieged by the nazim, Khan Ali Khan, for 57 days, in 1853, and then, after failing to obtain help from Lucknow, he abandoned the fort and fled to the Sujakhar jungles. The village, which is officially styled Kalakankar-Muhammadabad,

is said to have been founded by a Musalman, named Muhammad Hayat of Gutni. It contained at the last census a population of 1,644 persons, of whom 288 were Musalmans. The bazár is of rising importance, being on the river and within reach of Sirathu railway station in the Allahabad district, so that transport is available both by river and rail. The trade is chiefly in sugar, cotton and grain. There is a school here known as the Hanumot anglo-vernacular school, and teaches up to the middle standard. It is under the control of the educational department, but is entirely maintained by the Raja. The attendance is somewhat less than 100 pupils. The school suffers somewhat from the locality, and has not as yet attained any marked degree of success. The place also contains a dispensary, maintained by the Raja, and a post and telegraph office. The Raja has a printing press here, from which the *Hindusthan* newspaper, both in English and Hindi, is published. There are also factories for the manufacture of silk and leather. The history of the family has been given in the account of the Rampur-Dharupur taluqa in Chapter III.

KATRA MEDNIGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PARTABGARH.

A small town lying in latitude 25° 52′ north and longitude 81° 57′ east, at a distance of four miles south-west of Bela and two miles south-east of Qasba Partabgarh. It is connected by roads with both of these places, that from the former being metalled as far as the town and continuing south-west in an unmetalled state to Katra Gulab Singh on the borders of the Allahabad district. Katra Medniganj stands in the revenue villages of Abhanpur and Husainpur. The population in 1869 numbered 2,762 persons, but since that time it has greatly declined and the importance of the place has diminished. The total fell to 2,069 in 1881 and to 1,996 ten years later. At the last census there were 2,123 inhabitants, or 2,330 if the adjoining hamlets be included. Of the latter 828 were Musalmans, chiefly Julahas, who are engaged in weaving. This and Derwa are the two chief centres of the cloth-making industry of the district; but the fabrics made here are only the common white cloths, such as *garha* and *dosuti*. A speciality of the place is the

manufacture of crystallised sugar in flat cakes; this has a considerable reputation and is exported to other districts.

The town takes its name from Medni Singh, son of Raja Chhatardhari Singh of Partabgarh. The latter's wife, Rani Sujan Kunwar, built the great masonry tank on the east of the town, the largest of its kind in Oudh. The waters of this tank are used in the manufacture of the sugar, and are supposed to possess peculiar refining properties. The place also contains many mosques and old tombs in a ruinous condition. There is a small bazár here known as Medniganj and an upper primary school. A fair takes place in the town during the month of Kuar.

Katra is administered under Act XX of 1856. In 1903 it contained 450 houses, of which 294 were assessed. The income from the house-tax was Rs. 320, giving an incidence of Re. 1-1-4 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-5 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year was Rs. 336, the excess over the income being covered by the balance from 1902. Of this, Rs. 251 were devoted to the up-keep of the town police, and Rs. 39 to conservancy.

KHAROIN, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PARTABGARH.

A considerable village in the extreme south-east corner of the pargana, lying on the west of the metalled road from Allahabad to Partabgarh and Fyzabad, in latitude 25° 46′ north and longitude 81° 56′ east. It possesses a provincial road bungalow and an upper primary school. There is a large military encamping-ground here on the west side of the road, at a distance of 26 miles from Allahabad and 12 miles from Bela. The population at the last census numbered 1,287 persons, of whom 284 were Musalmans. The remainder consists chiefly of Sombansi Rajputs and Chamars. On the opposite side of the road is the village of Dehlupur in pargana Patti, where there is a small bazár. The place was one of the earliest Sombansi settlements in the district and figured frequently in their history, as narrated in Chapter III. It now belongs to the Raja of Qila Partabgarh, but is subsettled with the old Sombansi zamindars.

KUNDA, *Pargana* BIHAR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

The headquarters of the tahsíl stands at the junction of the roads from Partabgarh to Manikpur and from Rai Bareli to Allahabad. Other roads run south to Benti, south-west to Gutni, eastwards to Bihar and south-east to Lalgopalganj. It lies in latitude 25° 42′ north and longitude 81° 31′ east, at a distance of 37 miles from Bela, 42 miles from Rai Bareli and 32 miles from Allahabad. Besides the tahsíli buildings, there is a police-station, a munsifi, a dispensary, a post-office, an inspection bungalow and a middle vernacular school. In addition to these there is a Government distillery, the only one now remaining in the district, and an opium bungalow. The market is held twice a week and is of considerable importance. There is a large trade in grain, cotton cloths and blankets, of which the latter are manufactured here and supply the needs of the greater part of the district. The population at the last census numbered 2,042 persons, of whom 420 were Musalmans. Banias form the prevailing Hindu caste.

KUNDA *Tahsíl.*

This tahsíl, formerly known as Bihar, is the south-western subdivision of the district, lying between the Ganges on the south-west and parganas Ateha and Partabgarh of the Partabgarh tahsíl on the north and north-east. To the south-east is the district of Allahabad and to the north-west Rai Bareli. The tahsíl consists of the four parganas of Bihar, Manikpur, Dhingwas and Rampur, all of which have been separately described at length with an account of their physical characteristics, revenue and agriculture. The tahsíl is administered as a subdivision of the district under the charge of a full-powered magistrate on the district staff, assisted by a tahsíldár with headquarters at Kunda, a small market town in pargana Bihar. There are two honorary magistrates; Raja Rampal Singh holds the powers of a magistrate of the second-class within the limits of his estate, and Sheikh Ahmad Husain, Khan Bahadur, of Pariawan, holds third class powers in the police circle of Sangramgarh. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction the tahsíl forms part of Rai Bareli judgeship, and there is a munsif at Kunda. Raja Rampal Singh also holds the powers of an honorary munsif within the limits of the tahsíl.

There are police-stations at Kunda, Sangramgarh, Pura Bagh Rai and Lalganj. The last is sometimes known as Raipur Bhagdara, but the thaná is at Lalganj. The lists of post-offices, schools and bazárs will be found in the appendix.

All the roads of the tahsíl are unmetalled, but that from Kunda to Jethwara and Partabgarh is now being raised to the first class. Through the centre portion passes the road from Rai Bareli to Bela with a bungalow at Lalganj, whence three second-class roads branch off, leading to Ateha on the north, to Manikpur on the south-west and to Dharupur. Through the centre of the tahsíl runs the second-class road from Salon to Allahabad, crossing the Ganges at Jahanabad ferry. Another road runs to Allahabad from Rai Bareli *viâ* Manikpur, where it is joined by a branch road from Inhauna. From Kunda roads lead to Partabgarh, Gutni, Benti and Bihar, whence another road runs to Partabgarh *viâ* Pura Bagh Rai and Jethwara. The other roads of the tahsíl are insignificant village tracks which are too numerous and too unimportant to admit of detailed mention.

The total population of the tahsíl at the last census numbered 323,508 persons, of whom 158,359 were males and 165,149 females. Classified according to religions, there were 292,533 Hindus, 30,947 Musalmans, 25 Sikhs and three Christians. The most numerous castes are Brahmans, 38,907; Ahirs, 34,750; Chamars, 31,514; Kurmis, 30,717; Pasis, 27,927; and Rajputs, 22,934. Of the latter, Sombansis are the most numerous, while Bais, Bachgotis, Kanhpurias and Bisens are well represented. Other numerous castes are Banias, Gadariyas, Lohars, Muraos and Telis. Of the Musalmans, Sheikhs come first; they are chiefly of the Qurreshi, Siddiqi and Faruqi subdivisions. Next to them come Julahas, Pathans and Saiyids. The tahsíl is mainly agricultural; the chief trade is the supply of articles of food and drink followed by weaving and the manufacture of cotton. There is a considerable number of traders who are chiefly engaged in the export of grain and oilseeds. Besides these we find the usual village craftsmen in fair numbers, the best represented occupation being that of the potters, followed by Lohars, a large number of whom follow their ancestral calling. Beggars numbered 3,198—a high figure for this part of Oudh.

LALGANJ, *Pargana* RAMPUR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

A bazár situated in the village of Sitlamau on the road from Partabgarh to Rai Bareli. Other roads lead north to Ateha, south-west to Sangramgarh and Manikpur, and south to Dharupur or Jalesarganj. The village contains a police-station, post-office, an upper primary school, an inspection bungalow, a sarai and a cattle-pound. It lies in latitude 25° 56′ north and longitude 81° 43′ east, at a distance of 25 miles from Bela and 38 from Rai Bareli. The population of Sitlamau and its adjoining hamlets amounted to 1,902 at the last census. Of these 351 were Musalmans. The police-station is often called Raipur Bhagdara, from the village of that name five miles to the west in order to avoid confusion with other places named Lalganj. Sitlamau belongs to the Raja of Rampur-Dharupur, but is held in subsettlement by the old proprietors.

LALGOPALGANJ, *Pargana* BIHAR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

An important market, variously known as Lalganj, Gopalganj, or Lalgopalganj, situated partly within the limits of the revenue *mauza* of Nindaura, and partly within the Allahabad district. The boundary runs through the bazár: the portion in Partabgarh is known as Lalganj, and that across the border as Gopalganj; hence the double name. It lies in latitude 25° 38′ north and longitude 81° 33′ east, at a distance of nine miles south-east from Kunda, three miles north of the Ganges, and 31 miles from Bela. It is on the road from Manikpur and Kunda to Allahabad, while branch roads run north to Bihar and south to Jahanabad. To the north of the first is a large encamping-ground. The village of Nindaura lies about a mile to the north, along the Bihar road. The population, together with that of Lalganj, amounted at the last census to 3,402 persons, of whom 1,191 were Musalmans. Lalganj contains a post-office, an upper primary school, eight mosques and the tomb of a faqír, named Sana-ul-Haq. This is the chief bazár of the Kunda tahsíl. Lalganj belongs to the taluqdar of Bhadri, and brings in a considerable income; Gopalganj is owned by Musalman zamindars.

LAWANA, *Pargana* Manikpur, *Tahsil* Kunda.

This village lies to the east of the road from Salon to Manikpur, in latitude 25° 55′ north and longitude 81° 28′ east, at a distance of ten miles north of the latter, in the extreme northern corner of the pargana. Another road runs from Lawana to Murassapur. Adjoining the village is the bazár of Bhawaniganj. There is a post-office here and a lower primary school. The market was built by Raja Bhawani Singh, who was in the service of Asaf-ud-daula and became nazim of Sultanpur. It now is the headquarters of an estate held by Pathan zamindars, consisting of eleven villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 4,820. The population, including that of the hamlet of Dayalpur, amounted in 1901 to 2,386 persons, of whom 394 were Musalmans. The majority of the Hindus are Kurmis, while there is also a large number of Banias. The village is a large one, and an unusual proportion of its area is under groves.

MALAKA RAZZAQPUR, *Pargana* Bihar, *Tahsil* Kunda.

This village lies in the south of the pargana, in north latitude 25° 37′ and east longitude 81° 36′; at a short distance west of the road from Lalgopalganj to Bharwari in Allahabad, which crosses the Ganges by a ferry at the adjoining village of Jahanabad. It is now quite an insignificant place with a population of 927 persons, of whom 230 are Musalmans. It contains the remains of some fine edifices which were built at the beginning of the 19th century by Ghulam Husain, a native of this place, who was appointed Master of the Horse in 1802 to Nawab Saadat Ali Khan, and later became the steward of the household of Ghazi-ud-din Haidar; he amassed great wealth and constructed many fine buildings both here and in the Husainganj, Katganj, Khayaliganj and Farangi *muhallas* in Lucknow. On the accession of Nasir-ud-din Haidar all his property was seized and he himself fled to Allahabad. His palace is now in the hands of the taluqdars of Kundrajit. Ghulam Husain was a descendant of Malik Ata and Abdul Razzaq, who founded the village in 1039 A.D. Some of their descendants are still to be found here; but the superior right in the property has passed to

the Bisens. The village forms part of the joint estate of Autarpur of the Kundrajit taluqa, and is subsettled with the descendants of the old owners.

MANIKPUR, *Pargana* MANIKPUR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

This ancient and celebrated town stands on the banks of the Ganges, in latitude 25° 46′ north and longitude 81° 24′ east, at a distance of 36 miles from Partabgarh, 16 miles from Salon and 36 miles from Rai Bareli, with all of which it is connected by unmetalled roads, and 36 miles from Allahabad, of which eight miles are along an unmetalled road, the remainder being the Grand Trunk road, which it joins near the Sirathu station on the East Indian Railway. Another small road runs along the banks of the river to the old town of Gutni. Manikpur is picturesquely situated among numerous groves, and every garden contains some graceful ruin in different stages of decay. The present town is made up of portions of many villages and there is no revenue *mauza* known as Manikpur. The eastern portion is composed of the villages of Chaukaparpur, Pura Ali Naqi, Bamhanpur and Sultanpur; the other or western half comprises Shahabad or Aima Raje, Jot Doman, and one or two smaller hamlets. The inhabited portion of the town extends northwards from the river bank between the ruins of the old fort and Shahabad. The main bazár is in Pura Ali Naqi to the south-east, while there is a smaller market in Shahabad. In the latter, too, there is a post-office and an upper primary school. The total population of Manikpur at the last census was 3,673 persons, of whom 1,494 were Musalmans. Besides these, 1,232 persons reside in those parts of Bamhanpur and Chaukaparpur which lie beyond the limits of the Act XX town.

There are 729 houses in the town, of which 525 are assessed to taxation, yielding an income in 1903-1904 of Rs. 787, exclusive of the balance from the preceding year. The incidence of the house-tax is Re. 1-8-0 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-5 per head of population. The expenditure for the last year of record was Rs. 796, of which Rs. 483 were devoted to the up-keep of the municipal police, Rs. 139 to conservancy and Rs. 80

to local improvements. Two well-attended fairs take place here at the full moon of Kartik and Asarh. The former is the largest and most important bathing fair in the district. A smaller gathering occurs on every Thursday in Aghan. The only object of these fairs is bathing in the Ganges, and very little trade of any description is carried on.

Manikpur possesses but few remains of its ancient splendour. The old fort stands on a steep cliff some 120 feet in height overhanging the Ganges. The summit is crowned with masses of broken bricks overgrown with scrub jungle. At the northern extremity there is a small mosque built by Shah Jahan. The land was till recently *nazúl*, but it has been sold to Raja Rampal Singh of Kalakankar. This fort dates, no doubt, from the early Hindu period, as large bricks and sculptured kankar blocks are occasionally found here. The chief architectural remains are to be found in the town of Shahabad. Of these, the best is the Chihal Satun or hall of forty pillars. The greater portion of this has disappeared, having been swept away by the action of the river which has undermined the cliff on which it stands. The fragments now remaining are enough to give an idea of its former beauty. The stone carvings are deep and well-defined, and each of the over-hanging corbels bears a text from the Quran. It was constructed by Raje Saiyid Abdul Qadir Khan, who also built the Jama Masjid, the Sangin Mahal and the Rangin Mahal, all of which are in an advanced stage of decay. The Sangin Mahal, which adjoins the Chihal Satun, is still inhabited and forms the residence of Raje Taashuq Husain, a descendant of Abdul Qadir, who still bears his ancestor's title and is also locally styled Nawab, though he is now in the utmost poverty. The stone of which these buildings were constructed was brought from Fatehpur-Sikri, where Abdul Qadir purchased the quarry, and the enormous size of some of the slabs is truly astonishing, considering the distance from which they came. Besides the mosques already mentioned, there are 20 others in the town and six Hindu temples of modern construction, but containing numerous fragments of ancient sculpture that have been collected from the ruins of former edifices. In the village of

Chaukaparpur there are the ruins of several palatial residences built during the reign of Akbar by Nawab Abdus Samad Khan Gardezi. Some of these buildings were of such beauty and the stones employed in their construction of such magnificent carving that Asaf-ud-daula, nearly two centuries after, removed a considerable portion of them to Lucknow, where they now grace the large *imámbára* in Husainabad.

Besides the buildings already mentioned, Manikpur contains a number of tombs, the chief of which are those of Raje Saiyid Nur, dated 965 Hijri; Mír Tufah, 995 Hijri; Shah Hisam-ud-din, Bibi Saleha and Shah Qasim. The two last stand in the Ahata-i-Khanqah, a religious endowment founded by Muhammad Ismail Darwesh, which is still held by his descendants, the head of the family being known as the Sajjáda-Nishín. The endowment consisted originally of five villages, and other grants have been made from time to time. The family are known as Makhdumzadas. Bibi Saleha, otherwise known as Sulaiman Khatun, was the daughter of Sher Shah and was married to Shah Qasim, a descendant of the celebrated Hisam-ud-din. There is another tomb in Chaukaparpur said to be that of Malik Qutb Haidar, a sardar of Saiyid Salar Masaud.

According to popular tradition the town was founded by Mana Deva, a younger son of Bala Deva of Kanauj, and named Manpur. The change in the name occurred during the time of Manik Chandra, the step-brother of Rai Jaya Chandra, the Rathor king of Kanauj. It is impossible to attribute the foundation to Manik Chandra, for underneath the foundations of the fort are to be seen the remnants of older buildings, which show that the town must have been founded at a date much anterior to the time of the great Manik Chandra. There are other difficulties in connection with the accepted tradition. Manik Chandra is generally supposed to be a Gaharwar. There were Gaharwars in Kanauj before the Rathors, and indeed it is very doubtful whether the last kings of Kanauj were called Rathors at all, for the name only appears to begin with their descendants who fled to Marwar. Besides Manikpur formed part of the kingdom of Kausambi and not of Kanauj; so that the origin of the place is altogether lost in antiquity.

The Musalmans came with Saiyid Salar Masaud, and the reputed tomb of Malik Qutb Haidar remains in proof of this invasion. Nothing much, however, seems to have been effected, for the place was a Hindu stronghold in the days of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who sent his son, Qiyam-ud-din, to subdue it, while he himself besieged Jaya Chandra in Kara on the opposite bank of the Ganges. After two months' fighting the Hindus gave way and fled to Kantit in Mirzapur, and from that date Manikpur remained in the hands of the Musalmans. The remaining history of Manikpur is not that of the town alone, but of the whole surrounding country. With Karra it played an important part in the empire of Pathans, Suris and Mughals and the chronicles have therefore been recorded in the account of the general history in Chapter V.

MANIKPUR *Pargana, Tahsîl* KUNDA.

This small, but celebrated, pargana occupies the extreme western portion of the district, being bounded on the north and west by the Salon pargana of Rai Bareli, on the south-west by the Ganges, on the south and south-east by Bihar, on the east by Dhingwas and on the north-east by Rampur. The Ganges enters the pargana below Sonamau and leaves it at Gutni, sweeping round with a large bend northwards, at the head of which lies the town of Manikpur. The bank is formed generally of abrupt high cliffs, such as at Manikpur and Kalakankar; while elsewhere, as at Gutni, there are rounded slopes, or else a net work of deep ravines. Below the high bank there is a wide stretch of alluvial soil which consists almost wholly of pure sand. Beyond the river bank, from a distance of about half a mile inland, the pargana is a level tract of excellent quality, sloping slightly to the north, where the water collects in a series of long and narrow jhîls that represent the silted-up bed of the old stream known as the Naiya, which flowed through the parganas of Dalmau and Salon in Rai Bareli and continued through Manikpur into Bihar. There are a few other jhîls in the south of the pargana, the chief being those of Murassapur, Janwanmau and Sailwara. In the neighbourhood of these depressions the soil is chiefly clay, which amounts to about 13 per cent. of the

whole area. The great bulk of the pargana consists of good loam, covering over 80 per cent., while the remainder is the light sandy soil known as *bhur*.

The total area amounts to 55,719 acres or 87 square miles; of this 27,416 acres or 49 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 12,237 acres were classed as culturable, as much as 4,904 acres of this being under groves. The unculturable area is 16,066 acres, or nearly 29 per cent., of which 5,012 acres are covered with water. There is a good deal of barren *úsar* amounting to 7,737 acres. Means of irrigation are ample, both from wells and tanks. The former can be constructed almost everywhere, except in the Naiya basin, where the subsoil is mainly sand. The chief crops are the same as in the other parganas of this tahsíl. In the kharíf rice, juar and bajra are the only crops deserving mention, with the exception of the coarser grains, such as makra and sanwan. In the rabi, barley takes the lead, followed by wheat, gram, peas and poppy. The latter enjoys great favour here, and the pargana is considered the best opium-producing tract in the district. Low caste tenants prevail, Kurmis and Muraos taking the lead, followed by Brahmans, Ahirs and Gadariyas. Rents range high, with an all-round average of Rs. 7-3-5 per acre. Rajputs and Brahmans pay favoured rates, while the low-caste cultivators pay a rent averaging Rs. 7-7-8 per acre. The total revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 81,026, being at the high rate of Rs. 3-0-7 per acre of cultivation, the heaviest incidence of the district, which is due in part to the natural fertility of the soil and also to the high standard of cultivation effected by the tenants.

The population numbered at the last census 54,510 persons, of whom 24,028 were males and 30,482 females—a very striking disproportion, that does not occur in any other pargana of the district. Musalmans number 5,460, being found in greatest numbers in Manikpur, Gutni and Murassapur. There has been very little variation during the last thirty years; in 1872 the total was 50,849 rising to 55,474 in 1881. The only town is Manikpur itself, but there are several large villages, such as Gutni, Murassapur, Kalakankar, Lawana and Pariawan. The chief markets are Manikpur and Kalakankar, while small bazárs

are held at Nawabganj in Murassapur, Lawana, Kusahil near Gutni, Barenda and Asthan. The chief roads of the pargana are the second-class roads from Rai Bareli to Allahabad, passing through Murassapur and Manikpur, and from Partabgarh to Manikpur *viá* Lalganj. Other roads lead from Gutni to Kunda, from Gutni to Manikpur and from Manikpur to Salon.

The pargana contains 120 villages, divided into 155 mahals. Of these, 52 are held by taluqdars, 77 by zamindars, 16 by pattidari bodies and 10 are revenue-free. Musalmans come first, closely followed by Thakurs, while a small area is held by the old Kayasth qanúngos. The chief taluqdar is the Raja of Kalakankar, who owns 49 villages in this pargana. An account of the family will be found in Chapter III. The remaining three taluqdari villages belong to the Bisen family of Bhadri in Bihar. The zamindars of the pargana are chiefly Musalmans. The Lawana estate consists of 11 villages, held by Musammat Fatima Bibi and Muhammad Wazir Khan, and pays a revenue of Rs. 4,820. The Pathans of Gutni own six villages, paying Rs. 5,470. Khan Bahadur Ahmad Husain Khan of Pariawan owns eight mahals, while other landholders of note are the Saiyids of Manikpur and the Pathans of Rai Bareli, both of whom are in reduced circumstances owing to the number of sharers. The Sajjáda-Nishín of Manikpur holds six villages on a perpetual revenue-free tenure.

The history of the pargana is practically the same as that of the town and sarkar of Manikpur, which will be found in the history of the district. In early days it formed part of the dominions of the great Manik Chandra, and then passed into the hands of the Musalmans, whose advent dates from the time of Saiyad Salar Masaud: Sheikhs who profess to be descended from his companions are still to be found in several villages. The rise of the Rajputs dates from comparatively recent times, and the events that led to the formation of the great estates have been narrated in the district account.

MURASSAPUR, *Pargana* MANIKPUR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

A large village on the road from Manikpur to Rai Bareli, situated in latitude 25° 48′ north and longitude 81° 22′ east

at a distance of four miles from Manikpur and 46 miles from Bela Partabgarh. Adjoining it is the flourishing bazár of Nawabganj-Bawanburji, where a brisk trade in grain is carried on. The population in 1901 numbered 3,083 persons, of whom 1,303 were Musalmans. There are two mosques, two temples, a post-office, and an upper primary school. A fair takes place here on the Dasehra, and another smaller gathering, known as the Ganesh mela, occurs in Kartik. A certain amount of cotton printing is carried on here. The fort was built by Raja Bhawani Singh, on behalf of Asaf-ud-daula. The whole village is surrounded with the remains of a wall. The village belongs to Sheikh Ahmad Husain, Khan Bahadur, of Pariawan, a village lying a short distance to the north of Murassapur.

PARASRAMPUR, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PATTI.

A small village lying in latitude 25° 50′ north and longitude 82° 4′ east, on the banks of the river Sai and near the road from Bela to Badshahpur, at a distance of about seven miles from the district headquarters and two miles from the Dandupur station. It is commonly known as Chauharja Debi, on account of the temple dedicated to that goddess. Two fairs take place here annually; one in the month of Kuar and the other in Chait. Numbers of goats and pigs are sacrificed at the temple on these occasions. Close by there is a high *khera* covered with fragments of stone statues and broken bricks, which probably represent the ruins of a more ancient temple of Debi. The place is of undoubted antiquity, and according to the tradition marks the spot where a portion of Debi's body fell when she burnt herself at her father's sacrifice. There is an old well here, which is said to have been constructed by the heroes Alha and Udal, who were sent to subdue the Bais Raja, Madan Singh. The place is now quite insignificant, having a population of only 399 persons, most of whom are Goshains. The village forms part of the Dalippur taluqa.

PARTABGARH, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PARTABGARH.

This town, the real Partabgarh, now known as Qasba Partabgarh, in contradistinction to Bela Partabgarh, the district

headquarters, lies in latitude 25° 54′ north and longitude 81° 57′ east, on the road from Bela to Rai Bareli, at a distance of four miles from the latter. It contains the fine residence of Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, a lofty building consisting of an old keep, a walled garden and a large detached block of buildings, portions of which are of great antiquity. It is very solidly built and the architecture is good and pleasing to the eye. There is a very fine *tai-khana* or underground chamber, and some old wells of great depth and size, which rendered the place in former days capable of resisting a prolonged siege. Considerable additions to the place have been made by the present Raja. A short distance to the east of the town are the remains of the old fort surrounded by a ditch and now quite overgrown with jungle, the gateway alone remaining to give an idea of its former greatness. The town and *mauza* do not belong to the Raja, who only owns small portions which he has purchased in addition to the fort. The rest is held by a considerable number of sharers, the most important being Musalmans. The town consists of a scattered conglomeration of houses with a bazár in which a considerable amount of retail trade is carried on, a post-office, and a middle anglo-vernacular school and dispensary supported by the Raja. The population at the last census numbered 5,148 persons, of whom 2,739 were males and 2,409 females. Musalmans numbered 1,703.

Qasba Partabgarh is administered under Act XX of 1856. In 1903-1904, out of the 872 houses in the town, 494 were assessed to taxation, yielding an income of Rs. 545, which, added to a balance of Rs. 49 from the preceding year, gave a total income of Rs. 594, the incidence of taxation being Re. 1-1-7 per assessed house and Re. 0-1-8 per head of population. The expenditure for the last year of record was Rs. 594, of which Rs. 418 were devoted to the up-keep of the town police and Rs. 117 to conservancy.

It is said that in or about the year 1617 A.D., Raja Partab Singh, when at the zenith of his power, founded the town and gave it his own name. During the rule of his son, Raja Jai Singh (1682 to 1718 A.D.), and after the establishment of a permanent fort, the governor Piru, of the Allahabad subah,

arrived in the neighbourhood, and encamping on the land of mauza Mahkini laid siege to the fort. The siege is asserted to have dragged on its weary length for no less a period than twelve years, and still the Raja and his gallant band held out. His patience becoming exhausted, the governor commenced to run an underground gallery from his camp to the fort as a means of effecting his object. These operations were discovered by the besieged, and no time was lost in countermining. A shaft was sunk on the north side of the besiegers' gallery, and in it were deposited several casks of gunpowder. Just as the attacking force arrived at this spot the match was applied. The results may be imagined. Disappointed in this his last hope, the governor raised the siege and removed his camp to the neighbouring village of Teunga. Here the Raja, flushed with his late success, determined to give the enemy battle, and fortune still befriending him in the engagement which ensued, his opponent was killed and his forces dispersed. Vestiges of the gallery above alluded to are still to be seen.

From the time of the defeat and death of Raja Duniápat described in the account of the Partabgarh taluqa and the history of the district, the town lost its former prestige and gradually became less populous; and soon afterwards Nawab Safdar Jang commanded an "Ahlkár" to take possession of the fort in his name. Two years afterwards Sikandar Sah, brother of Raja Pirthipat, came down with a considerable force and wrested the fort from the Nawab's troop. He only occupied it, however, for six months, as in a second engagement he was defeated and driven out of the pargana. After the lapse of another five years, Raja Balbhaddar Singh, son of Raja Pirthipat, who had taken up his residence in Rewah, came down and recovered the fort after a severe contest. Subsequently he took part with Lal Balwant Singh, taluqdar of Rampur, in a dispute between the latter and the nazim, at which the nazim was so incensed that he marched against Partabgarh and overthrew the Raja in battle. The fort fell into the nazim's hands, and from that time up to 1263 Fasli (1856 A.D.) it remained in possession of the government officials. Chakladars were permitted to reside in it. The town is surrounded by ruins of masonry tombs

of the Musalman officials who died here, and of many other buildings.

PARTABGARH *Pargana, Tahsíl* PARTABGARH.

This pargana comprises the great bulk of the tahsíl of the same name and occupies the central portion of the district. It is bounded on the north by Sultánpur and on the south by the Allahabad district. To the east lies pargana and tahsíl Patti, and to the west the parganas of Rampur, Dhingwas and Bihar of the Kunda tahsíl and pargana Ateha.

The country is level and fertile, except in the neighbourhood of the rivers and streams. The chief of these is the Sai, which enters the pargana from Ateha on the north-west and then takes a very sinuous course eastwards and northwards through the centre of the tract, finally passing into Patti. It swells into a considerable stream during the rains, but for the rest of the year it is shallow, sluggish, and easily fordable. Along its course there are numberless ravines which fill with water when the river rises. Its banks in places are steep and hard, and are broken by numerous ravines, while elsewhere there are rolling sandy slopes, or in places low shelving banks clothed with groves. There is practically no *tarai*. The chief tributaries are the Chamraura, the Loni, the Sakarni and the Bakulahi. The first flows southwards from the north-east corner. The Loni rises in the west and joins the Sai in the middle of the pargana near Raniganj. The Sakarni enters the pargana in the south-west and traverses half the width in a north-easterly course before forming the main stream; while the Bakulahi, rising in the south, flows north-east in large curves and joins the Sai where it leaves the pargana. There are many jhíls, the largest being at Niwari and Sirsi (not far from Jethwara), Rangauli and Khalispur. The pargana is well wooded. Mango and *mahua* trees abound, the latter chiefly north of the Sai. Along the river on the ravine land there are numerous patches of babul jungle. In the south-east there is a broad stretch of barren *úsar* extending into the Allahabad district.

The pargana is 256,953 acres or 355 square miles in extent; of this 134,307 acres or 52 per cent. were cultivated in 1903,

while 47,044 acres, nearly half of which is under groves, were returned as culturable, and 45,602 acres as barren or under water. The soil is chiefly loam, but along the rivers and streams there is a considerable proportion of sand, and clay is found in the depressions. Means of irrigation are abundant, and over 72 per cent. of the cultivation receives artificial watering. Masonry wells are very numerous and earthen wells can be constructed in most parts of the pargana. Besides these, the numerous swamps and jhíls form an important subsidiary source of supply in ordinary years, but they have the disadvantage of drying up when they are most needed. The rivers and streams are seldom used, owing to the fact that the cultivation is generally at some distance from their banks. The chief crops are wheat, barley, gram and peas in the rabi, and rice juar and bajra in the kharíf. There is also a considerable amount of arhar and sugarcane, and tobacco, poppy, cotton and indigo are also grown, but to no great extent.

The cultivators are of many castes. Brahmans and Bhats come first in point of numbers, followed closely by Kurmis and Muraos, who are far superior husbandmen. Next to them come Musalmans, Rajputs, Ahirs and Gadariyas. The rents paid vary greatly according to caste and locality. The average rate for the low-caste tenants is Rs. 6-14-5 per acre, while the favoured Rajput tenants pay but Rs. 4-12-3 and Brahmans Rs. 5-6-5, the average for the whole pargana being Rs. 6-2-6 per acre. The revenue now stands at Rs. 3,49,934, being at the high rate of Rs. 2-9-8 per acre of cultivation. At the summary settlement the demand was Rs. 1,72,944 rising to Rs. 2,64,785 at the first regular settlement.

The total population of the pargana at the last census amounted to 264,569 persons, of whom 128,559 were males and 136,010 females. Hindus very largely predominate, numbering 231,945 as against 32,491 Musalmans and 133 of other religions, Christians and Jains. The increase during the last forty years has been great, for in 1872 the total was 219,777, or 619 to the square mile, the present rate being as high as 745—a density that is seldom surpassed even in this closely populated province of Oudh.

The only towns are Bela Partábgarh and Katra Medniganj; but there are many large villages, such as Gonda, Ranjitpur-Chilbila, Katra Gulab Singh, Purabgaon, Antu and Chandika. Markets are held at many places, the chief being those at Mandhata, Purabgaon, Garwara, Katra Gulab Singh and Chitpalgarh or Khalispur.

The pargana contains 634 villages divided into 840 mahals, of which 383 are held by taluqdars and the rest by single zamindars and coparcenary communities. The pargana is the country of the Sombansis, the chief of whom is the Raja Partab Bahadur Singh of Qila Partabgarh. The other great Sombansi estates of the pargana are Bahlolpur, Domipur, Pirthiganj, Baispur, Dandikachh, Sujakhar and Nurpur. Besides these there are the large zamindari estates of Ranjitpur-Chilbila, Gonda and Gauradand, which are held by the members of the same family. The other taluqdars of the pargana are the Bilkharias of Umri and Antu.

The history and traditions of the Sombansis will be found in the account of the taluqas in Chapter III. All the taluqdars of this clan are descended from the Rajas of Aror, the old name of Partabgarh. According to the family history the senior representative of the clan is Babuain Sukhraj Kunwar, the widow of Balbhaddar Singh of Sujakhar, a property consisting originally of 43 villages. Half of the original estate was confiscated after the mutiny and most of the villages are held in subsettlement. The property is in a far from flourishing state and is heavily encumbered. The zamindars of Gauradand, Gonda and Ranjitpur-Chilbila belong to the same branch.

The great family of Partabgarh became extinct with the death of Raja Duniapat Singh who left no issue, with the exception of an illegitimate son, Sarup Singh, who obtained the Dandikachh estate. This property is now held by Babu Dan Bahadurpal Singh and consists of 30 villages and seven mahals. Dan Bahadurpal Singh is really a Surajbansi, who was adopted by his father-in-law, Sripat Singh, the son of Sarup Singh. The Bahlolpur estate was founded by Raja Bahadur Singh, a brother of Duniapat Singh. The family came to an end with the death of Rani Janki Kunwar, the wife of Raja Bijai Bahadur Singh.

It is now held by Bhairon Bakhsh Singh; but the succession has been disputed, as Bhairon Bakhsh Singh is the illegitimate brother of the late Raja Bijai Bahadur Singh. One of the claimants was Raja Chitpal Singh of Nurpur, who has since died, but the suit is still maintained by his widow, Rani Dilraj Kunwar. The property, which is almost ruined by the litigation, consists of 64 villages and 17 mahals, all in this pargana.

Babu Nagendra Bahadur Singh of Pirthiganj holds 32 villages. He is the son of Shankar Parshad Singh, who is descended from Mohkam Singh, the illegitimate son of Pirthipat Singh of Partabgarh. The next Sombansi taluqdar in point of descent is Raja Bhagwati Parshad Singh of Nurpur or Chitpalgarh. He is the adopted son of Raja Chitpal Singh, who was descended from Sujan Sah, the younger son of Raja Sangram Sah of Partabgarh. The title of Raja in this branch came from Sheoratan Singh, who was adopted by Rani Khushal Kunwar, the widow of Duniapat Singh. This man received 22 rent-free villages of the Taraul estate which was confiscated after the mutiny, in the time of Raja Chitpal Singh, who was then a minor. The latter was allowed to retain the ancestral property of Nurpur, which now consists of eleven villages and six mahals, a considerable portion of which is in the hands of inferior proprietors.

Raja Partab Bahadur Singh, C.I.E., of Qila Partabgarh is descended from the same Sujan Sah and is the adopted son of Raja Ajit Singh, on whom the Taraul estate was bestowed after the mutiny for services rendered in rescuing the fugitives from Sultánpur. He now holds 116 villages and 44 mahals in this pargana as well as other extensive estates. The taluqdars of Domipur and Baispur belong to a younger branch of the same family. The fromer is Babu Jagmohan Singh, who holds 48 villages and three mahals. The estate was founded by Durga Bakhsh Singh after the death of Raja Duniapat Singh. The Baispur estate consists of 29 villages, and is now held by Babuain Harnath Kunwar, widow of Bajrang Bahadur Singh. The property was formed by Babu Pancham Singh out of the estate of Raja Bahadur Singh of Bahlolpur. It was for a long time under the Court of Wards and is in a prosperous condition.

The Bilkharias of Antu and Umri are descended from the family which once held the whole of pargana Patti. Raja Jagat Bahadur Singh of Umri holds nine villages, and Babu Surajpal Singh of Antu four villages as well as one village in Patti and one in the Sultanpur district.

PARTABGARH *Tahsíl.*

This tahsíl comprises the central and north-western portion of the district, consisting of the two parganas of Partabgarh and Ateha. It is bounded on the north by the Sultanpur district, on the east by Patti, on the south by Allahabad, and on the west by the Bihar and Rampur parganas of the Kunda tahsíl and by the district of Rai Bareli. It has a total area of 431 square miles and contains 702 villages. The two parganas have already been described in detail with an account of their physical characteristics, revenue, agriculture and history.

The tahsíl forms a subdivision of the district for the purposes of criminal and revenue administration, being in the charge of a full-powered officer of the district staff. The civil work is in the hands of the sub-judge of Partabgarh and a munsif stationed at Bela, subordinate to the judge of Rai Bareli. There is a tahsildar stationed at Bela, who has third-class magisterial and second-class revenue powers; while the Raja of Partabgarh also exercises the powers of an honorary magistrate of the second-class.

There are police-stations at Bela, Jethwara, Sandwa-Chandika and Sangipur. The circles of these stations comprise the whole of the tahsíl. There are post-offices at each of the police-stations and also at Antu, Bishnathganj in mauza Saherna, Garwara, Kethawar, Mandhata and Rajapur. The only town of any size is Bela, which is administered as a municipality. Qasba Partabgarh and Katra Medniganj are small Act XX towns, but besides these there is hardly a village of any size or importance, with the exception of Ranjitpur-Chilbila, which contains the large bazár of Nawabganj and the Chilbila railway station. The lists of schools and bazárs are given in the appendix.

The tahsíl is better provided with means of communication than the rest of the district. Along the eastern border runs the

main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with stations at Antu, Chilbila and Bela-Partabgarh. This is joined at Chilbila by the new Allahabad-Fyzabad line, which turns south from Partabgarh and traverses the centre of the tahsíl, passing through the station of Bishnathganj. Parallel to this runs the provincial highway from Allahabad to Sultanpur and Fyzabad, a fine metalled track that passes through Bela. There are encamping-grounds at Kharoin and the district headquarters. Another metalled road is the newly-constructed line from Partabgarh to Jethwara where there is a bungalow, and Kunda. This leaves the Rai Bareli road a few miles beyond Qasba Partabgarh, the remainder of the latter being for the most part unmetalled. There is another metalled road leading from Chilbila to Patti. The road from Bela to Raipur in Sultanpur is metalled as far as the Garwara bazár, and that from Bela to Katra Gulab Singh has been similarly treated as far as Katra Medniganj. Unmetalled roads run from Bela to Raniganj and Badshahpur, leaving the Allahabad road four miles south of headquarters; from Lalganj in pargana Rampur to Ateha, whence roads lead to Salon, Raipur and Antu station; from Chilbila to Hanumanganj and Saifabad; and from Chitpalgarh on the Allahabad road to Mandhata and Jethwara, traversing the southern portion of the tahsíl.

The population at the census of 1901 numbered 316,580 persons, of whom 153,642 were males and 162,938 females, the average density being at the rate of 734 souls to the square mile. Classified according to religions, there were 280,569 Hindus, 35,876 Musalmans, 99 Christians, 16 Aryas, 14 Sikhs and 6 Jains. Of the Hindus the best represented castes are Kurmis, who numbered 45,832; Brahmans, 36,014; Ahirs, 33,796; Chamars, 33,676; Rajputs, 20,668; Pasis, 14,560; and Banias, 13,147. The Rajputs are of almost every clan, the chief in point of numbers being Sombansis, while there are many Bachgotis, Chauhans, Bais, Kanhpurias and Bachhils. Other numerous castes are Gadariyas, Muraos, Lunias and Lohars. Of the Musalmans the Sheikhs are most numerous, closely followed by Pathans. The other castes are numerically insignificant.

The tahsíl is mainly agricultural. As usual, the chief trade is the supply of articles of food and drink. Next to this come the manufacture of cotton and weaving, pottery and glass-work, and working in metals of various descriptions. There are a large number of traders, whose operations are centred round the town of Bela, whose commerce has received a great impetus from the construction of the railway. Mendicancy is a somewhat favourite profession, being followed by no less than 3,503 persons.

PATTI, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PATTI.

The headquarters of the tahsíl is a village lying in latitude 23° 35′ north and longitude 82° 13′ east, on the road from Partabgarh to Akbarpur in the district of Fyzabad. Other roads lead to Sakra, Birahimpur Ghat, Raja Bazár, Pirthiganj, and Raniganj police-station. It lies at a distance of thirteen miles from Partabgarh, the road being metalled up to this point. Besides the tahsílí buildings there is a police-station, a dispensary, cattle-pound, an inspection bungalow, post-office and a middle vernacular school. The village contained at the last census a population of 1,677 persons, of whom 418 were Musalmans. The place is said to have derived its name from the partition which took place among the Bachgotis, on the formation of the several estates. There is a brick-strewn mound close to the village, which represents all that remains of the old fort of the taluqdars of Patti Saifabad.

PATTI, *Pargana and Tahsíl.*

This is one of the largest parganas in Oudh and occupies the entire eastern portion of the district, lying between Partabgarh on the west and Jaunpur on the east and south-east. To the north lies the district of Sultanpur and to the south and south-west Allahabad. There is a detached block of 17 villages enclosed in the Jaunpur district and a few isolated villages in Allahabad. In the south-west of the tahsíl on the other hand there is the small pargana of Mirzapur Chauhari, which belongs to the Allahabad district, but which for the purposes of criminal and police jurisdiction forms part of Partabgarh. The

single pargana of Patti forms the tahsíl of the same name and is administered as a subdivision under the charge of a full-powered magistrate on a district staff. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction it forms part of the Rai Bareli judgeship and the Partabgarh munsifi. Thakur Raghunath Singh of Isanpur also exercises the powers of an honorary munsif within the limits of the tahsíl.

The pargana is divided into two portions by the river Sai, which enters it about the middle of the west side and after pursuing a sinuous course leaves it near the middle of the south-eastern side. There are several tributaries, the chief of which are the Chamraura, Paraya, Patti *nala* and the Pili *nadi*, all of which flow from north-east to south-west. In the extreme north-eastern corner the Gumti forms the boundary of the district for a few miles. The Sai here, as elsewhere, flows between high banks, which are almost everywhere barren and are cut up by numerous ravines. Its tributaries have the same characteristics with the exception of the Chamraura, which has a fairly wide bed of *tarai* land, flooded during the rains and cultivated in the rabi.

Beyond the drainage area of the Sai there are two tracts with numerous depressions in which the water lodges during the rains, one of these being in the north-west between the Paraya and Pili *nadi*, and the other in the south. The latter contains several immense jhíls, the chief of which are at Daudpur, Naurehra, Naikot and Umran. The drainage in this tract is very defective and the country is mostly under water during the rains; a drainage scheme for the tract at the trijunction of the Partabgarh, Jaunpur and Allahabad districts is now being carried out by the Public Works Department. The soil of the pargana is for the most part loam, but there is a considerable percentage of clay in the two low-lying tracts above mentioned. There are ample means of irrigation owing to the numbers of tanks, while wells can be constructed in most places. The total area of the pargana is 298,502 acres or 466 square miles. Of this 155,732 acres or 52 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 53,246 acres consist of groves and culturable waste and 89,524 acres are barren. There is a great deal of *úsar* in the

pargana, especially in the south and north; the track from Sakra to Saifabad passes through wide plains of *úsar* for nearly the whole of its length. The rabi slightly exceeds the kharíf harvest in extent, and 26,682 acres bear a double crop. The kharíf staples are rice, juar and bajra, while sugarcane is also a very important crop, and there are numerous factories in many places. In the rabi barley takes the lead, followed by gram, peas and wheat. Tobacco is grown to a large extent and there is a fair amount of opium cultivation, chiefly in the river villages. The cultivators are chiefly of higher castes, Brahmans coming first, followed by Rajputs. Next to them come Kurmis, Muraos, Musalmans, Ahirs and Gadariyas. The revenue of the pargana now stands at Rs. 4,22,668, being at the rate of Rs. 2-11-5 per acre of cultivation. At the summary settlement the demand was Rs. 2,17,197, rising to Rs. 3,06,686 at the first regular settlement.

The total population of the pargana and tahsíl at the census of 1901 numbered 272,760 persons, of whom 134,181 were males and 138,579 females. The average density was at the rate of 584 to the square mile, which presents a striking contrast to the far higher rate in the neighbouring tahsíl of Partabgarh. Classified according to religions, there were 244,797 Hindus, 27,857 Musalmans, 74 Aryas, 30 Sikhs and 2 Jains. The most numerous Hindu castes are the Brahmans, who numbered 36,153, followed by Chamars, 33,309; Ahirs, 33,168; Kurmis, 28,907; and Rajputs, 26,806. The last are mainly of the Bachgoti sept, while there are also large numbers of Bais, Bisens, Chauhans and Surajbansis. Other well represented castes are Muraos, Pasis, Banias, Kayasths, Lohars, Telis and Gadariyas. Of the Musalmans, the Sheikhs are the most numerous, followed by Pathans, Julahas, Dhunas, Churihars and Manihars. The two last are found in considerable numbers and carry on their own trade of glass bangle-making; but the export amounts to very little. The tahsíl is purely agricultural in character and the trade is wholly insignificant, with of course the exception of the supply of articles of food, drink and clothing, and the manufacture of the few necessaries of life that is carried on in almost every village.

There is no place in the tahsíl that can be dignified with the name of a town. Patti, the headquarters, is a mere village, as is also Dalippur. Actually the largest place is the scattered village of Kandhai Madhpur, which contains the bazár and police-station of Hanumanganj. Naurehra in the south is a considerable village, close to which is the railway station of Gaura. There are police-stations at Patti, Raniganj, Hanumanganj and Aspur Deosara, whose circles comprise the whole area of the tahsíl, with the exception of the detached block that for criminal and police administration forms part of the Jaunpur district. Post-offices are maintained at these villages, and also at Dalippur, Oraiyadih, Saifabad, Sitlaganj in mauza Karanpur, Sarai Madhai, Jamtali, Kohndaur and Bela Rampur. There are numerous bazárs in the pargana, but few are of any importance.

Means of communication are fair. The southern portion of the tahsíl is traversed by the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with stations at Dandupur or Raniganj and Gaura. In the north-western corner there is the metalled road from Bela to Sultanpur and Fyzabad; and parallel to this runs the new railway from Allahabad to Fyzabad. A metalled road runs from Bela to Patti, and thence in an unmetalled state to Akbarpur in Fyzabad. Another second-class road goes from Patti to Raniganj, crossing the Sai by a ford in the dry weather and a ferry in the rains. In the extreme north-east there is the road from Lucknow and Sultanpur to Jaunpur, with a bungalow at Pura or Sonpura, where it is crossed by the road from Patti to Birahimpur Ghat on the Gumti. In the north there is a somewhat inferior road running from Chilbila railway station to Sakra, Saifabad and Pura, with a branch from Sakra to Patti, whence other roads lead to Pirthiganj and Raja bazár. Parallel to the main line of railway runs a road from Partabgarh to Raniganj and on to Badshahpur in the Jaunpur district.

The taluqdari form of tenure largely prevails, as many as 603 villages and 322 mahals being thus held out of a total of 816 villages. The chief landholders are the Bachgotis, but they have lost considerably of late years owing to the sale of a large portion of the Patti Saifabad estates. The remainder is in the hands of Janwars, Bisens, Kanhpurias, Brahmans, Drigbansis,

Sombansis, Bilkharias, Musalmans, Banias, Kayasths and a few others.

The pargana was originally called Jalalpur-Bilkhar, the latter being the name of the old fort in Yahiapur on the Sai, which was the home of the Bilkharias. At a later date it was divided into the two parganas of Patti and Dalippur, which at the first regular settlement were amalgamated into the single pargana of Patti.

The Bilkharias gave way before the Bachgotis and have now practically disappeared from this pargana. The taluqdar of Antu holds the single village of Kanpa. The history of the numerous Bachgoti families will be found in the account of the taluqas in Chapter III, and a recapitulation is unnecessary. Rai Amarpal Singh of Dalippur or Adharganj owns 107 villages and 54 mahals; his kinsmen of Dariapur together own 29 villages and four mahals; and the Isanpur taluqdar, Thakur Raghuraj Singh, who comes of the same stock, is the owner of 15 villages. The great estates of Patti Saifabad formerly consisted of 269 villages and 94 mahals; but large areas have been recently sold to the Janwar Maharaja of Balrampur, the Kanhpuria Raja of Tiloi and the Bisen taluqdar of Bhadri. Oraiyadih, held by Diwan Rudra Partab Singh, consists of 53 villages and two mahals; but this, too, is very heavily involved and will probably pass into other hands. The joint estate of Raipur-Bichhaur comprises 43 villages and 51 mahals, exclusive of Dasrathpur, a property of 19 villages, which is also held by Rai Jagatpal Singh of Raipur. The highly-divided taluqa of Madhpur is made up of 47 villages and 99 mahals; but much of this is heavily encumbered. There remains Athgawan, a small estate of five villages and two mahals, owned by Lal Bahadur Singh.

Besides the Bachgotis and the other taluqdars already mentioned, the Sombansi Raja of Qila Partabgarh is the owner of the Asogpur estate of 11 mahals; while in the east of the pargana 15 villages and five mahals are in the possession of Rani Dharamraj Kunwar, the Drigbansi owner of the Parhat estate.

The history of the pargana is the history of these families, which has been already narrated. During Nawabi days it

formed part of the Sultanpur *nizámat*, and the officials were constantly troubled by the Bachgoti chiefs, who were always fighting one another or else combining to rebel against the government. Mention has been made of the Daudpur fight in the article on that village. Another great conflict was that of Lohar Tara, in 1827, between Rai Bindeshwari Bakhsh of Dalippur and Diwan Pirthipal Singh of Oraiyadih, which resulted in the death of the former and a long-drawn feud between the two houses. Other incidents have been recorded in the history of the district.

PURA BAGH RAI, *Pargana* BIHAR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

An insignificant hamlet situated in latitude 25° 44′ north and longitude 81° 41′ east, on the road from Partabgarh to Bihar, at a distance of some four miles north-east of the village of Bihar and about ten miles from Jethwara. It only deserves mention as being the site of a third-class police-station, which was established here in 1894.

Pura Bagh Rai actually lies within the limits of the village of Pawansi, which still gives its name to the Dhingwas taluqa. The place is now of little interest, save as possessing the remains of the old fort of the Dhingwas taluqdars.

RAIGARH, *Pargana* DHINGWAS, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

A large village lying in 25° 46′ north latitude and 81° 39′ east longitude, in the south-east of the pargana on the road from Derwa to Bihar and two miles off the road from Partabgarh to Kunda. It possesses a post-office and a lower primary school. There is a considerable bazár here held twice a week, on Sundays and Thursdays. The village belongs to the taluqdar of Pawansi and pays a revenue of Rs. 3,550. It covers an area of 2,864 acres, a good deal of which is under water, as the northern portion of the village is dotted with numerous tanks. The population at the last census numbered 1,955 persons, of whom 274 were Musalmans. There has been a considerable decrease in the population, for in 1869 it numbered as much as 4,323 persons and in 1881 the total was 2,791. The village contains a mosque and three Hindu temples.

The only event of any importance in the history of Raigarh is the great fight that took place here between the taluqdars of Dhingwas and Bhadri. The cause of this quarrel was that the zamindars of Raigarh took upon themselves to mortgage the village to the taluqdar of Bhadri without the consent of Lal Mahpal Singh of Pawansi or Dhingwas. The latter, indignant at such freedom, called out his forces, while Rai Amarnath Singh of Bhadri did likewise, and appeared with 1,200 fighting men. The battle ensued at Jagapur, a small village two miles to the west of Raigarh, in which Mahpal Singh was beaten and lost two guns, while 100 men were killed on both sides. Eventually Mahpal Singh paid the mortgage-money to the taluqdar of Bhadri, who resigned the village. It is said that this assertion of his rights as taluqdar cost Mahpal Singh almost a lakh of rupees.

RAIPUR, *Pargana* RAMPUR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

A small village on the road from Partabgarh to Rai Bareli, at a distance of about five miles west of Lalganj. It is an insignificant place, only deserving of mention as giving its name to a police-station and possessing a lower primary school. The station is, however, actually situated at Lalganj, which has been separately described. A small market is held in the neighbouring village of Bhagdara. The population of Raipur in 1901 numbered 714 persons only, of whom 20 were Musalmans. Both Raipur and Bhagdara belong to the Raja of Rampur-Dharupur, but are held in subsettlement by the old proprietors.

RAMPUR, *Pargana* RAMPUR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

The capital of the pargana lies in latitude 25° 55′ north and longitude 81° 36′ east, on an unmetalled road running from Lalganj to Sangramgarh, at a distance of seven miles west of the former. The village and the bazár are located within the old fort of the Rajas of Rampur-Dharupur. The earthen ramparts and moat of the fort, which covered a very large area, are still in a fair state of preservation, and the village is only accessible by bridges over the moat at two places. One of the

old buildings, used as a summer-house by the Rajas, is still in excellent condition. Rampur itself at the last census contained a population of 663 persons, but this is exclusive of the inhabitants of a number of neighbouring hamlets. There is an upper primary school here, which is largely attended.

RAMPUR *Pargana, Tahsíl* KUNDA.

This pargana forms the northern portion of the Kunda tahsíl. It is bounded on the north by pargana Ateha, from which it is separated for the greater part of the boundary by the river Sai. On the north-east and east lies pargana Partabgarh, while to the south lie the parganas of Dhingwas and Bihar. Part of the western border is formed by Manikpur, while the remaining half and the north-west is surrounded by the Rai Bareli district. Except in the neighbourhood of the Sai and its small tributary streams, the surface is level and dotted with numerous swamps and jhíls, the chief of which are at Sangramgarh in the south-west, Raipur and Jasminda in the centre, the Sada Sai jhíl in the south, and the Narai jhíl in the south-west. These jhíls command the irrigation of a large area, while the rest of the pargana abounds in tanks of various sizes, most of them retaining water during the greater part of the cold weather. Many of these tanks have low earthen *bandhs* overgrown with babul trees, which frequently cause flooding.

The Sai river enters the pargana from Rai Bareli above the village of Agai and flows from west to east along the north border as far as Dehlupur, where it turns abruptly south and cuts off five villages from the rest of the pargana; it enters Partabgarh below the village of Bhojpur. The river has a broad bed and its tanks are often steep and stiff with kankar, but frequently broken by ravines, some of which are half a mile long. The largest of these is the Chhoiya, which enters the pargana on the north-western border and joins the Sai to the east of Agai village. On either sides of this ravine the soil is light and poor, but most of it is cultivated. The villages north of the Sai are more broken with wide stretches or ravine land sloping down to the river. The remainder of the pargana

resembles Bihar and Manikpur, but there is a larger proportion of *úsar*, which covers a wide area and is chiefly found in the east and west of the pargana. The total area of the pargana amounts to 86,055 acres or 134 square miles. Of this 41,102 acres or 47·7 per cent. were cultivated in 1903, while 14,404 acres were classed as culturable or under groves, and 32,606 acres as barren, about one-third being under water. Groves cover seven per cent. of the total area: they consist mostly of *mahua* and mango, and form an important source of income to the landlords. The soil of the pargana is mainly a fertile loam. There is a considerable proportion of clay in the neighbourhood of the jhíls, and a small amount of *bhur* along the banks of the river Sai.

The cultivation of the pargana is good and as much as 35 per cent. bears a double crop. In the kharíf the staples are rice, juar, bajra and sanwan, of which rice is the most important, covering about one-third of the cultivated area. A large proportion is of the *jarhan* variety, and is grown in the clay lands, where a small amount of good sugarcane is also raised. In the rabi, wheat, barley, gram and peas cover almost the whole area. There is a small amount of poppy which has grown in favour during recent years. As in the rest of the tahsíl high-caste tenants prevail, Brahmans being very numerous. Next to them come Kurmis, Muraos, Rajputs and Ahirs. The average rent-rate for the pargana is Rs. 6-15-0 per acre, Brahmans paying as much as Rs. 6-6-5, and the low-caste cultivators averaging Rs. 7-8-8 per acre, the lowest rate is that of the Rajputs, with Rs. 5-3-3 per acre. The Kurmis are very numerous and are largely responsible for the general prosperity of the pargana. The revenue now stands at Rs. 1,20,670, the incidence per acre of cultivation being as high as Rs. 2-15-0.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 73,926 persons, which shows a considerable decrease during the last ten years, for in 1891 the total was 81,328. Musalmans are very poorly represented, numbering in all 3,143. The pargana contains 191 villages, of which very few, such as Agai, Dharupur and Sangramgarh are of any size. There are several markets, but few of any importance, the chief being at Lalganj

in the village of Sitlamau, Kaithaula, Dharupur or Jalesarganj and Amawan. There are post-offices at Sangramgarh, Jalesarganj, Kaithaula and Lalganj. The only manufacture of the pargana is indigo, a few factories belonging to Raja Rampal Singh of Kalakankar.

There are no metalled roads in the pargana and only two of the second class leading from Rai Bareli to Lalganj and Partabgarh, and from Salon to Allahabad. The latter is joined by a road running from Ateha to Lalganj and Dharupur, while another road runs south-west from Lalganj to Rampur and Sangramgarh. A small road leads from Derwa to Dharupur and Sangramgarh, with a branch to Rampur.

With the exception of two mahals, which are held in single zamindari, the whole of the pargana belongs to the two taluqdars, Raja Rampal Singh of Kalakankar and Rani Jaibans Kunwar of Kaithaula. The former is the head of the Bisens, and holds in all 206 villages comprising the estates of Rampur and Panigaon, which pay a total revenue of Rs. 1,33,794. The Rani of Kaithaula is a Kanhpuria, holding 30 villages with a revenue of Rs. 19,605. She is the widow of Raja Mahesh Bakhsh Singh, and represents the elder stock of the Kanhpuria clan.

Raja Rampal Singh is generally known as the taluqdar of Kalakankar, but the old name of the estate was Rampur Dharupur. He is the grandson of Raja Hanwant Singh, and the history of the family has been given in Chapter III.

RANIGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PATTI.

Raniganj is the name of a bazár and police-station situated in the village of Rasetipur on the road from Partabgarh to Badshahpur in the Jaunpur district, and close to its junction with the branch road from Patti. It lies in latitude 25° 47′ north and longitude 82° 3′ east, at a distance of some ten miles from Bela Partabgarh. In the adjoining village of Dandupur there is a railway station on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, a short distance north of Raniganj. The latter contains, in addition to the police-station, a cattle-pound, post-office, and an upper primary

school. The population of Rasetipur at the last census numbered only 530 persons, while that of Dandupur was 272.

RANJITPUR-CHILBILA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* PARTABGARH.

A large village lying in latitude 25° 57′ north and longitude 82° east, on the metalled road from Allahabad to Fyzabad at a distance of two miles north of Bela. From the village the metalled branch road to Patti runs eastwards; a second road metalled as far as Garwara bazár takes off here north-west to Raipur-Amethi, and another leads north-east to Sakra and Saifabad. Chilbila contains a large and important bazár, founded by Nawab Shuja-ud-daula and known as Nawabganj. Adjoining it on the north is the large village of Gonda. Close to Nawabganj is the Chilbila railway station on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from which the Allahabad-Fyzabad line branches off to the north. There is a post-office here and an upper primary school. The population in 1901 numbered 2,579 persons, of whom 176 were Musalmans. Brahmans are the most numerous Hindu caste. A small religious fair takes place here in Aghan. The Sombansi zamindars of the village belong to the elder branch of the family, being descended from Rup Narain, the second son of Sangram Sah, ninth in descent from Raja Gohanwardeo, who resigned the title in favour of his younger brother, Jait Singh. The history of the family will be found in Chapter III in the account of the Sujakhar estate.

RANKI, *Pargana* ATEHA, *Tahsíl* PARTABGARH.

A large village on the western border of the pargana, lying in latitude 26° 4′ north and longitude 81° 35′ east, at a short distance south of the road from Ateha to Parshadepur and four miles south-west of Ateha. It is held in pattidari tenure by a large body of Kanhpurias and pays a revenue of Rs. 2,470. The population in 1901 numbered 2,529 persons, chiefly Kanhpurias. It is a large scattered village composed of many hamlets, and is only of interest on account of the large and extensive ruins here, which consist of a brick fort at the north-

west end of the village surrounded by a deep and wide ditch, and a smaller oblong ruin surrounded by a moat, at a distance of half a mile to the south-west. It is undoubtedly a place of great antiquity, as large quantities of Indo-Bactrian coins have been dug out of its ruins. Locally it is ascribed to the Bhars, as is every other ruin in this part of the world. Another tradition, recorded by Mr. Benett, says that Ranki was the seat of Raja Bharthari, elder brother of the great Vikramaditya. The place has never been scientifically explored, but it offers a very promising field to the archæologist.

SANGIPUR, *Pargana* ATEHA, *Tahsíl* PARTABGARH.

A small village situated in latitude 26° 2′ north and longitude 81° 41′ east, in the south-east corner of the pargana on the road from Ateha to Lalganj, at a distance of about four miles from Ateha. A branch road runs east from the village to Chandika and Antu. There is a small bazár here in which markets are held twice a week. Sangipur contains a police-station, a post-office and a primary school. The population at the last census numbered 575 persons, of whom 73 were Musalmans. The principal inhabitants are Kanhpuria Rajputs, and the place belongs to the Tiloi Raja of that clan, forming a portion of the Mustafabad estate. A short distance to the east is the village of Sujakhar, which gives its name to a Sombansi taluqa.

SANGRAMGARH, *Pargana* RAMPUR, *Tahsíl* KUNDA.

A large village lying in 25° 51′ north latitude, and 81° 30′ east longitude, on the unmetalled road from Partabgarh and Jalesarganj to Manikpur, at a distance of 30 miles from the former. It contains a police-station, an inspection bungalow, post-office and a lower primary school. It had in 1901 a population of 1,870 persons, of whom 147 were Musalmans. The bulk of the population consists of Kurmis and Muraos, and the cultivation is consequently very dense, and of a high order. There is a large jhíl to the south of the village. Sangramgarh forms part of the estate of the taluqdar of Rampur-Dharupur. A bazár is held here twice a week, and a small fair

occurs annually at the Ram Lila. The village was founded some 180 years ago by Sangram Singh, ancestor of the present Raja.

SHAHPUR, *Pargana* Bihar, *Tahsil* Kunda.

A large village lying in latitude 25° 38′ north and longitude 81° 28′ east, on the banks of the Ganges, adjoining Benti to the south, at a distance of 37 miles from Partabgarh and eight miles from Manikpur. To the west of Shahpur is the village of Dilerganj or Newada. Both of these places are of considerable antiquity and interest, possessing several buildings and remains of the early Moghul period. In Shahpur there is a *dargah*, a mosque and a Qadam Rasul built in the time of Akbar. The mosque bears four inscriptions which are of some little interest, stating that it was built in the year 972 Hijri in honour of Saiyid Mohi-ud-din Abdul Qadir Jilani by Humayun Khan, Khan-Khanan. The Qadam Rasul bears a fragmentary inscription from which the date and the name of the builder is absent. The *dargah* was built in the same year as the mosque and by the same noble. The ruins in Dilerganj comprise a small square fort, a mosque, Rang Mahal and the Diwan-khana. The old name of the place was Mubarakpur, probably so called from Mubarak Lodi, governor of Karra-Manikpur in the days of Sultan Sikandar Lodi. The mosque bears an inscription stating that it was built by one Taj Khan during the reign of Jahangir in 1021 Hijri. The Diwan-khana was built by the same person three years later, while the Rang Mahal belongs to the same year as the mosque and bears a long inscription in Arabic and Persian.

The population of the two villages at the last census numbered 2,794 persons, of whom 458 were Musalmans. Muraos and Ahirs form the majority of the Hindu inhabitants. The name of Mohi-ud-din is commemorated in the neighbouring village of Mohiuddinnagar, which lies to the east of Shahpur along the river bank. It contains a market known as Bazár Purani, and at Shahpur is a rest-house belonging to the Bhadri estate.

YAHIAPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* Patti.

A village situated in latitude 25° 53′ north and longitude 82° 5′ east, on the north bank of the Sai, near its junction with

the Paraya stream at a distance of seven miles from Partabgarh. The village itself is quite unimportant, but possesses considerable local celebrity on account of the temple of Bilkhar Nath, which stands among the ruins of Kot Bilkhar, the ancient fort of Ghaibar Sah, a Dikhit of Bisauli in Bánda. This man was sent by the Emperor of Dehli to exterminate the Bhars, and settling here founded the family of Bilkharias, who ruled the pargana till the days of Raja Ramdeo Singh. This man was defeated and slain some 650 years ago by Bariar Singh, the ancestor of the Bachgotis. On the division of the Bachgoti property the fort fell to the lot of Dingur Singh, the ancestor of the present taluqdar of Dalippur. It was destroyed by the nazim in 1773 after the defeat of Rai Maharban Singh. The ruins stand on the river bank on a plateau surrounded on three sides by ravines and covered with scrub jungle. A small fair takes place here annually at the shrine of Bilkhar Nath. The population of the villages numbered only 556 persons at the last census, of whom 439 were Musalmans.

GAZETTEER

OF

PARTABGARH.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

PARTABGARH.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

TABLE I.—*Population by Tahsíls*, 1901.

Tahsíl.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Partabgarh ...	316,580	153,642	162,938	280,569	136,059	144,510	35,876	17,500	18,376	135	83	52
Kunda ...	323,508	158,359	165,149	292,533	143,344	149,189	30,947	14,998	15,949	28	17	11
Patti ...	272,760	134,181	138,579	244,797	120,568	124,229	27,857	13,554	14,303	106	59	47
Total ...	912,848	446,182	466,666	817,899	399,971	417,928	94,680	46,052	48,628	269	159	110

TABLE II.—*Population by Thánas*, 1901.

Serial number of Thána.	Name of Thána.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Partábgarh Municipality.	15,493	7,804	7,689	12,539	6,276	6,263	2,940	1,521	1,419	14	7	7
2	MacAndrewganj ...	64,128	36,277	27,851	51,331	29,790	21,541	12,704	6,426	6,278	93	61	32
3	Jethwara ...	141,750	59,826	81,924	124,078	51,581	72,497	17,672	8,245	9,427	...	...	...
4	Raipur ...	39,483	20,699	18,784	38,478	20,527	17,951	1,004	171	833	1	1	...
5	Sangipur ...	110,620	57,977	52,643	104,608	55,139	49,469	6,010	2,836	3,174	2	2	...
6	Chandika ...	43,635	21,054	22,581	40,187	19,482	20,705	3,448	1,572	1,876	...	...	...
7	Kunda ...	105,155	52,484	52,671	92,195	46,236	45,959	12,949	6,240	6,709	11	8	3
8	Pura Bagh Rai ...	34,040	16,998	17,042	29,798	15,048	14,750	4,242	1,950	2,292	...	...	...
9	Sangramgarh ...	64,616	28,731	35,885	61,282	27,444	33,838	3,318	1,279	2,039	16	8	8
10	Patti ...	54,220	26,903	27,317	46,355	23,313	23,042	7,847	3,580	4,267	18	10	8
11	Raniganj ...	99,627	49,022	50,605	87,479	42,227	45,252	12,112	6,777	5,335	36	18	18
12	Hanumanganj ...	99,119	47,288	51,831	92,137	43,583	48,554	6,917	3,669	3,248	65	36	29
13	Aspur ...	30,848	15,824	15,024	28,041	14,397	13,644	2,797	1,421	1,376	10	6	4
14	* Machhlishahr ...	7,734	4,101	3,633	7,326	3,898	3,428	405	201	204	3	2	1
15	† Sikandra ...	817	376	441	573	249	324	244	127	117	...	...	...
16	† Mau ...	1,343	711	632	1,272	674	598	71	37	34	...	...	...
17	† Soraon ...	220	107	113	220	107	113	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	912,848	446,182	466,666	817,899	399,971	417,928	94,680	46,052	48,628	269	159	110

* Jaunpur District. | † Allahabad District.

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891	27,793	14,355	13,438	30·51	33,975	17,798	16,177	37·30
1892	30,848	16,145	14,703	33·86	33,682	17,447	16,235	36·97
1893	34,975	18,345	16,630	38·40	18,361	9,766	8,595	20·16
1894	32,281	16,980	15,301	34·90	29,960	15,812	14,148	32·39
1895	23,790	12,441	11,349	25·72	20,325	10,775	9,550	21·97
1896	29,669	15,562	14,107	32·07	22,058	11,574	10,484	23·85
1897	24,687	12,817	11,870	26·69	38,925	20,833	18,092	42·08
1898	29,132	15,164	13,968	31·49	21,636	10,770	10,866	23·39
1899	42,010	21,563	20,447	45·42	30,544	15,550	14,994	33·02
1900	40,688	21,135	19,553	*43·99	31,095	16,391	14,704	33·62*
1901	40,501	20,817	19,684	44·36	26,058	13,643	12,415	28·54
1902	42,797	22.188	20,609	46·88	23,509	12,075	11,434	25·75
1903	43,075	22,126	20,949	47·19	36,988	18,747	18,241	40·52
1904								
1905								
1906								
1907								
1908								
1909								
1910								
1911								
1912								
1913								
1914								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to Cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	33,975	...	11,869	263	9,473	1,089
1892	33,682	...	8,174	65	10,396	999
1893	18,361	...	51	59	6,395	842
1894	29,960	...	3,140	32	6,213	1,385
1895	20,325	...	1,589	6	6,765	1,559
1896	22,058	...	798	1,501	9,154	1,280
1897	38,925	...	301	4,316	18,968	1,723
1898	21,636	...	3	31	13,018	581
1899	30,544	...	6	50	16,902	800
1900	31,095	...	3,506	35	14,182	1,055
1901	26,058	...	927	125	13,568	601
1902	23,509	280	568	220	11,254	686
1903	36,988	1,205	1,425	2,218	15,635	789
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation*, 1309 *Fasli*.

Pargana and tahsíl.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.						Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.				Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ateha	49,623	10,666	9,242	16,724	12,679	4,027	18	12,991	29,715	12,010
Partabgarh	226,993	42,673	45,913	61,390	55,948	5,160	282	77,017	138,407	45,481
Tahsíl Partabgarh ...	276,616	53,339	55,155	78,114	68,627	9,187	300	90,008	168,122	57,491
Patti	298,595	84,712	52,056	81,289	58,234	21,948	1,107	80,538	161,827	45,719
Tahsíl Patti ...	298,595	84,712	52,056	81,289	58,234	21,948	1,107	80,538	161,827	45,719
Bihar	144,693	35,173	27,788	42,106	23,298	18,757	51	39,626	81,732	26,863
Dhingwas	61,599	20,899	8,811	19,481	8,344	11,137	...	12,408	31,889	14,064
Rampur	86,047	29,609	14,806	28,112	12,866	15,055	191	13,520	41,632	17,827
Manikpur	55,370	15,057	12,826	16,881	10,874	6,007	...	10,606	27,487	9,781
Tahsíl Kunda ...	347,709	100,738	64,231	106,580	55,382	50,956	242	76,160	182,740	68.535
District Total ...	922,920	238,789	171,442	265,983	182,243	82,091	1,649	246,706	512,689	171,745

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Partábgarh.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.					
	Total.	Wheat alone and mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Peas.	Opium.	Total.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Rice.	Urd, mung and moth.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.												
1305	89,663	22,734	48,305	6,067	7,181	3,024	106,837	27,074	21,160	18,767	9,817	1,700
1306	96,958	23,806	48,024	11,168	8,755	3,048	107,428	26,131	14,739	26,177	15,262	1,957
1307	97,519	23,980	43,518	15,194	8,968	3,232	110,657	21,182	19,251	32,513	18,168	2,398
1308	*...	...	...	...	...	...	119,679	26,449	21,917	31,781	16,191	2,752
1309	100,650	20,466	38,134	24,678	11,972	2,894	119,250	27,419	20,350	30,020	14,341	3,461
1310	100,226	23,459	43,186	18,047	9,558	31·78	113,879	26,219	17,173	29,512	16,488	2,316
1311	113,989	24,683	48,928	21,429	11,442	37·86	108,685	25,904	22,401	24,135	15,442	1,717
1312												
1313												
1314												
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI (continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Patti.*

Year	Rabí.						Kharíf.					
	Total.	Wheat alone and mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Peas.	Opium.	Total.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Rice.	Urd, mung and moth.	Sugarcane.
Fasli.												
1305 ...	92,400	18,063	56,818	4,971	8,306	372	100,449	18,088	10,537	42,668	4,388	6,697
1306 ...	90,775	18,598	53,047	5,548	10,765	370	104,834	14,370	8,499	55,286	5,513	8,390
1307 ...	93,690	19,469	49,935	8,708	11,472	468	104,441	15,105	9,724	55,999	6,108	8,106
1308 ...	*...	...	...	...	...	...	117,172	18,409	12,410	58,617	5,953	8,651
1309 ...	92,835	15,100	41,666	15,596	16,363	437	113,923	18,609	12,307	54,741	4,717	9,033
1310 ...	97,764	18,677	46,836	13,404	14,308	461	107,078	18,110	9,684	53,220	5,663	6,348
1311 ...	109,843	20,343	51,345	16,064	16,288	746	104,822	16,816	13,280	51,343	4,810	6,292
1312 ...												
1313 ...												
1314 ...												
1315 ...												
1316 ...												
1317 ...												
1318 ...												
1319 ...												
1320 ...												
1321 ...												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI (concluded).— *Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Kunda.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharíf.					
	Total.	Wheat alone and mixed.	Barley. alone and mixed.	Gram.	Peas.	Opium.	Total.	Juar alone and mixed.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Rice.	Urd, mung and moth.	Sugar-cane.
Fasli.												
1305	102,774	27,700	53,322	5,745	6,688	6,019	114,553	20,534	17,993	44,120	4,281	1,023
1306	111,082	29,944	54,146	9,841	7,873	6,364	124,067	22,309	12,923	62,850	5,235	1,327
1307	112,709	29,330	51,669	13,223	7,657	6,989	128,319	10,404	17,882	78,133	6,547	1,882
1308	*...	...	...	...	...	...	137,494	22,317	22,258	67,330	5,305	2,155
1309	114,698	26,121	44,419	20,868	12,874	6,673	131,827	21,984	16,702	67,154	4,518	2,691
1310	112,620	29,291	48,064	16,509	8,304	6,863	132,455	20,272	16,037	70,905	5,879	1,898
1311	125,027	33,486	50,857	17,813	9,544	7,788	121,972	22,519	23,483	56,088	4,464	1,230
1312												
1313												
1314												
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle-theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896 ...	51	23	28	...	...	20	440	9	86	82	7	10	20	24
1897 ...	31	35	27	...	...	10	884	20	216	451	102	43	48	111
1898 ...	72	44	30	...	...	27	355	10	86	173	41	101	20	49
1899 ...	160	28	33	...	...	23	152	17	54	124	55	218	5	24
1900 ...	75	27	7	...	...	15	219	6	57	160	15	32	10	8
1901 ...	61	23	12	...	...	22	156	3	34	119	15	32	10	8
1902 ...	42	13	16	...	...	17	106	2	29	51	27	28	4	21
1903 ...														
1904 ...														
1905 ...														
1906 ...														
1907 ...														
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														

Table VIII.—*Cognizable Crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898	1,836	...	*788	1,038	166	872
1899	1,679	20	634	826	104	722
1900	1,606	37	857	1,052	167	885
1901	1,127	33	597	808	167	641
1902	1,124	4	570	774	166	608
1903	1,413	...	593	575	191	606
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						

Note.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.
* Cases dismissed under section 203, C. P. C., have not been shown in this statement.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.			
	1859.	1864.	1894.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Partábgarh	1,72,944	2,64,357	3,49,934	
Ateha	43,776	58,116	73,456	
Total Tahsíl Partabgarh ...	2,16,720	3,22,473	4,23,390	
Patti	2,17,976	3,06,512	4,22,667	
Total Tahsíl Patti ...	2,17,976	3,06,512	4,22,667	
Bihar	1,38,206	1,56,632	2,12,955	
Dhingwas	51,795	61,460	83,600	
Rampur	60,702	85,480	1,20,670	
Manikpur	45,135	53,062	83,240	
Total Tahsíl Kunda ...	2,95,838	3,56,634	5,00,465	
Total ...	7,30,534	9,85,619	13,46,522	

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year* 1309 *fasli.*

Pargana and tahsíl.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari*.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre— Cultivated.	Incidence per acre— Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Atcha	Salon	73,085	11,735	84,820	2 13 8	1 11 4
Partábgarh	Arol	3,44,647	55,173	3,99,820	2 14 2	1 12 2
Tahsíl Partábgarh	...	4,17,732	66,908	4,84,640	2 14 1	1 12 0
Bihár	Manikpur	2,07,709	33,884	2,41,593	2 15 3	1 10 8
Dhingwas	Qariat Guzara ... ... Qariat Paigah	79,945	13,334	93,279	2 14 10	1 8 2
Rampur	Qariat Paigah ... ... Qariat Guzara	1,15,694	18,511	1,34,205	3 3 6	1 8 11
Manikpur	Manikpur	76,918	12,657	89,575	3 4 1	1 9 10
Tahsíl Kunda	...	4,80,266	78,386	5,58,652	3 0 10	1 9 8
Pargana and Tahsíl Patti ...	Jalalpur-Bilkhar	4,03,819	53,242	4,57,061	2 13 2	1 8 6
District Total ...	...	13,01,817	1,98,536	15,00,353	2 14 9	1 10 0

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from Tári and Sendhi.	Drugs.			Opium.	
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of—		Total receipts.	Consumption.
						Gánja.	Charas.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.
1890-91 ...	...	46,046	30,047	16	10,000	Not available.		2,090	5 4
1891-92 ...	15	48,514	21,403	16	13,500	Ditto.		3,000	7 28
1892-93 ...	50	96,517	36,094	24	17,918	40 4	86 10	3,777	9 22
1893-94 ...	164	88,279	31,094	23	17,600	28 36	73 34	3,630	9 20
1894-95 ...	20	49,673	16,552	15	17,976	10 30	64 27	2,837	7 21
1895-96 ...	24	37,675	14,919	22	14,410	6 32	38 17	3,118	9 13
1896-97 ...	56	27,927	9,222	25	16,786	2 28	45 11	2,897	8 14
1897-98 ...	57	38,207	14,888	36	19,744	1 1	41 1	2,590	7 4
1898-99 ...	66	55,821	23,515	32	18,210	1 20	70 34	3,063	9 0
1899-1900 ...	61	73,626	28,995	33	24,140	0 39	64 29	3,293	9 23
1900-1901 ...	79	60,276	28,304	36	19,839	2 39	27 26	3,302	9 7
1901-1902 ...	84	73,811	28,738	79	20,401	1 38	40 15	3,300	9 16
1902-1903 ...	84	75,169	27,616	81	21,538	4 8	40 16	3,615	9 32
1903-1904 ...									
1904-1905 ...									
1905-1906 ...									
1906-1907 ...									
1907-1908 ...									
1908-1909 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									

TABLE XI.—*Excise*—(concluded).

Year.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from— Liquor including Tári.	Drugs.	Opium.	Number of shops for sale of— Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	58,190	1,269	506	113	20	225	83	14
1891-92 ...	65,124	5,993	533	152	30	210	84	14
1892-93 ...	1,18,337	5,935	1,060	196	41	213	85	27
1893-94 ...	1,09,746	5,264	747	193	40	215	85	27
1894-95 ...	70,536	3,669	455	197	31	156	84	27
1895-96 ...	55,267	4,237	384	158	34	155	81	27
1896-97 ...	47,718	5,600	274	184	31	155	81	27
1897-98 ...	60,652	6,009	368	217	28	159	81	27
1898-99 ...	78,085	4,184	547	214	33	164	81	27
1899-1900 ...	1,01,199	2,597	676	267	36	164	81	27
1900-1901 ...	83,602	2,219	661	217	36	170	81	27
1901-1902 ...	97,758	3,849	813	224	36	167	82	27
1902-1903 ...	1,00,523	2,215	828	247	40	167	82	27
1903-1904 ...								
1904-1905 ...								
1905-1906 ...								
1906-1907 ...								
1907-1908 ...								
1908-1909 ...								
1909-10 ...								
1910-11 ...								
1911-12 ...								
1912-13 ...								

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from— Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	20,958	74,257	95,654	1,367
1891-92 ...	20,495	75,908	97,020	1,488
1892-93 ...	20,727	80,055	101,524	1,986
1893-94 ...	22,766	89,269	112,259	2,007
1894-95 ...	27,067	84,446	111,782	2,688
1895-96 ...	27,244	86,243	113,672	2,888
1896-97 ...	28,100	69,549	97,857	2,306
1897-98 ...	25,793	85,191	112,420	2,819
1898-99 ...	29,970	78,516	109,910	1,631
1899-1900 ...	31,342	87,581	120,495	2,068
1900-1901 ...	32,149	103,465	137,075	1,347*
1901-1902 ...	30,892	84,022	116,281	3,261
1902-1903 ...	24,538	83,446	109,304	2,862
1903-1904 ...	32,675	90,765	124,709	4,328
1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...				
1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...				

* Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by Companies.		Profits of Companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	14,654	21	497	...	...	563	8,326	36	3,418	468	210	68
1891-92	15,529	17	350	...	...	591	8,690	45	4,001	437	250	61
1892-93	16,540	19	411	...	...	657	9,559	38	3,645	410	278	105
1893-94	18,740	17	381	...	...	807	11,520	43	3,863	1,207	385	101
1894-95	16,561	15	360	...	...	645	9,179	43	4,145	318	222	68
1895-96	15,840	14	345	...	...	597	8,401	42	4,040	342	167	87
1896-97	15,125	17	455	...	...	535	7,890	43	3,689	72	174	67
1897-98	16,254	16	456	...	...	529	8,367	46	4,540	49	250	41
1898-99	16,438	23	576	...	...	560	8,752	44	4,279	43	195	34
1899-1900	16,460	20	633	...	...	561	8,772	43	4,024	119	141	31
1900-1901	16,818	27	707	...	...	553	8,455	49	4,477	108	157	40
1901-1902	16,441	26	635	...	...	537	8,264	43	4,150	40	147	21
1902-1903	16,580	26	776	...	...	532	8,142	42	4,866	...	145	21
1903-1904	9,949	12	504	...	...	126	3,415	39	3,854	36	70	20
1904-1905												
1905-1906												
1906-1907												
1907-1908												
1908-1909												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsíls (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsíl Partabgarh.				Tahsíl Patti.				Tahsíl Kunda.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	202	2,982	15	1,775	161	2,591	10	801	200	2,753	11	842
1891-92 ...	209	2,680	18	1,953	190	3,350	17	1,232	192	2,660	10	815
1892-93 ...	213	2,968	14	1,575	237	3,704	14	1,144	207	2,887	10	926
1893-94 ...	307	4,111	19	1,874	273	4,041	11	891	227	3,368	13	1,099
1894-95 ...	272	3,885	17	1,627	137	1,956	11	1,092	236	3,338	15	1,426
1895-96 ...	271	3,556	17	1,967	112	1,662	10	786	214	3,183	15	1,287
1896-97 ...	226	3,472	17	1,448	116	1,707	10	907	193	2,711	16	1,333
1897-98 ...	221	3,659	15	2,055	106	1,578	10	813	202	3,130	21	1,672
1898-99 ...	226	3,856	17	1,848	116	1,476	9	851	218	3,420	18	1,580
1899-1900,	230	3,920	15	1,627	116	1,436	10	900	215	3,416	18	1,497
1900-1901,	226	3,826	20	1,890	116	1,432	8	757	211	3,197	21	1,830
1901-1902,	220	3,789	17	1,697	116	1,441	8	776	201	3,034	18	1,677
1902-1903,	189	3,526	17	2,109	92	1,252	9	915	251	3,364	16	1,342
1903-1904,	54	1,596	17	1,894	24	554	8	735	48	1,265	14	1,225
1904-1905,												
1905-1906,												
1906-1907,												
1907-1908,												
1908-1909,												
1909-10 ...												
1910-11 ...												
1911-12 ...												
1912-13 ...												

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1890-91 ..	3,157	1,371	...	1,025	...	2,049	...	56,832	...	1,215	23,029	6,570	...	2,153	23,865	...	...
1891-92 ..	3,933	1,622	...	249	...	3,242	..	57,942	...	1,135	23,403	7,187	...	972	25,245	...	...
1892-93 ..	4,133	1,925	...	446	...	3,210	...	55,793	..	1,203	21,414	7,690	...	881	24,605	...	...
1893-94 ..	4,315	1,831	...	414	...	1,657	...	50,376	...	1,259	21,408	7,480	...	863	19,366	...	...
1894-95 ..	3,710	1,617	...	272	...	1,214	...	62,401	...	1,260	22,422	7,784	...	814	30,121	...	...
1895-96 ..	4,306	1,706	...	254	485	2,530	...	59,729	...	1,325	22,338	8,030	...	136	27,900	...	...
1896-97 ...	4,482	2,035	...	203	529	2,937	...	62,825	...	1,378	23,647	8,152	...	169	29,479	...	...
1897-98 ...	4,686	2,046	...	190	1,036	1,438	...	54,688	...	1,326	23,983	7,375	469	...	21,535	..	...
1898-99 ...	5,553	3,012	..	190	624	1,681	...	44,931	...	1,838	24,972	6,893	328	...	10,535		365
1899-1900...	5,689	2,446	...	194	1,927	* 4,694	† 1,066	71,674	4,115	1,662	25,640	7,976	375	96	29,819	1,991	...
1900-1901...	6,468	2,708	..	208	667	5,058	887	73,045	...	1,860	27,056	8,786	465	141	30,969	2,276	1,492
1901-1902...	7,223	2,488	...	...	850	4,938	746	80,222	...	1,881	28,282	8,782	472	148	37,435	2,472	750
1902-1903...	6,807	2,580	...	6	1,047	4,723	844	1,04,804	...	1,965	31,943	9,601	448	129	56,742	2,476	1,500
1903-1904...																	
1904-1905...																	
1905-1906...																	
1906-1907...																	
1907-1908...																	
1908-1909...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Bela (Partábgarh).*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	4,430	...	122	1,076	...	1,480	7,108	1,201	759	...	...	934	278	2,184	224	1,145	6,725
1891-92 ...	4,115	...	203	1,023	...	1,161	6,502	1,229	552	...	...	945	155	3,659	244	884	7,668
1892-93 ...	4,314	...	157	622	...	1,884	6,977	1,399	714	149	...	1,809	170	943	250	1,708	7,142
1893-94 ...	5,162	...	190	1,821	...	1,962	9,135	1,357	742	313	76	2,616	184	1,262	277	1,005	7,832
1894-95 ...	6,979	...	235	1,190	...	2,395	10,799	1,398	998	998	22	1,744	150	2,520	279	2,848	10,957
1895-96 ..	6,965	...	245	1,159	...	1,674	10,043	2,649	1,662	1,099	46	1,699	268	313	276	1,315	9,327
1896-97 ...	7,097	...	226	1,316	...	2,396	11,035	2,008	1,059	800	118	2,018	549	1,662	361	1,428	10,003
1897-98 ...	6,788	...	241	1,165	...	1,416	9,610	1,862	1,247	1,233	70	3,654	653	1,195	451	1,862	12,227
1898-99 ..	7,382	...	224	1,366	...	1,461	10,433	2,186	1,314	758	194	1,978	599	1,189	498	1,352	10,068
1899-1900 .	7,428	...	256	1,321	...	1,719	10,724	2,338	1,354	490	21	1,961	619	987	343	1,465	9,578
1900-1901 ...	7,924	...	290	274	...	3,409	11,897	2,553	1,353	275	...	2,069	770	1,886	290	1,682	10,878
1901-1902 ...	8,365	...	288	257	...	2,421	11,331	2,564	1,325	2,181	...	2,150	670	1,104	635	1,463	12,092
1902-1903 ...	9,058	...	293	451	...	2,803	12,605	2,681	1,373	1,842	...	2,173	700	1,345	704	1,669	12,487
1903-1904 ...																	
1904-1905 ...																	
1905-1906 .																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ..																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ..																	
1913-14 ..																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1904.

Thána.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MacAndrewganj,	3	1	12	14	11	156	...
Jethwara ...	2	1	12	...	...	152	...
Raipur ...	2	1	9	...	...	154	...
Sangipur ...	1	1	9	...	...	156	...
Chandika ...	1	1	7	...	...	136	...
Kunda ...	2	1	9	...	7	210	...
Pura Bágh Rai...	2	1	9	...	...	196	...
Sangramgarh ...	2	1	9	...	...	190	...
Patti ...	2	1	9	...	...	95	...
Raniganj ...	2	1	9	...	...	87	...
Hanumanganj ...	1	1	7	...	...	81	...
Aspur Deosara...	1	1	7	...	...	97	...
Armed Police*...	1	15	83	...	...	...	...
Civil Reserve†...	4	12	49	...	...	...	...
Total ...	26	39	240	14	18	1,710	...

* Includes tahsíl guards. | † Includes the ábkári guard at Kunda

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.*	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ..	136	5,493	22	5	482	...	131	5,011	22
1897-98 ...	105	4,753	52	5	522	...	100	4,231	52
1898-99 ...	117	5,311	81	6	617	...	110	4,647	81
1899-1900,	138	7,056	216	5	651	11	133	6,405	205
1900-1901,	140	7,568	161	5	695	2	134	6,810	159
1901-1902,	144	7,568	80	5	254	...	138	7,285	80
1902-1903,	166	8,592	78	5	616	...	161	7,976	78
1903-1904,	174	8,067	65	5	685	...	169	7,382	65
1904-1905,									
1905-1906,									
1906-1907,									
1907-1908,									
1908-1909,									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									

* Includes the Patwari School at Partabgarh.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1903.

A.—SECONDARY.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Partábgarh	Partábgarh ...	Bela Partábgarh	High School ...	139
	Ditto ...	Qasba Partábgarh Ajit Sombansi school.	Anglo-Vernacular.	164
Patti ...	Patti ...	Patti ...	Middle Vernacular.	106
Kunda ...	Bihar ...	Kunda ...	Middle Vernacular.	60
		Bhadri ...	Anglo-Vernacular.	67
	Manikpur ...	Kalakankar, Hanumot school.	Anglo-Vernacular.	68

B.—PRIMARY.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Partábgarh.	Partábgarh ...	Partábgarh (Mission School).	Lower Primary	21
		Partábgarh (MacAndrewganj).	Upper Primary	180
		Bazár Pirthiganj	Ditto ...	53
		Bishnathganj ...	Ditto ...	68
		Chitpalgarh ...	Ditto ...	53
		Rajapur ...	Ditto ...	84
		Sagra ...	Ditto ...	82
		Sahibganj ...	Ditto ...	109
		Kataiya ...	Ditto ...	78
		Gonda ...	Ditto ...	86
		Gauradand ...	Ditto ...	65
		Mandhata ...	Ditto ...	102
		Nawabganj Chilbila.	Ditto ...	67
		Katra Medniganj.	Ditto ...	45
		Kolhipur ...	Ditto ...	82
		Ajgara ...	Ditto ...	75
		Antu ...	Ditto ...	74
		Umrar ...	Lower Primary	35
		Babuganj ...	Ditto ...	49
		Bachwa ...	Ditto ...	30
		Ammau ...	Ditto ...	35
		Bikrampur ...	Ditto ...	58
		Tejgarh ...	Ditto ...	55
		Jagdispur ...	Ditto ...	33
		Buapur ...	Ditto ...	43
		Baknapur ...	Ditto ...	40

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1903—*(continued)*.

B.—PRIMARY—*(continued)*.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Partabgarh—*(concluded)*.	Partabgarh—*(concluded)*.	Pura Hamírpur...	Lower Primary	62
		Sarai Bhupat ...	Ditto ...	31
		Katka Manapur	Di to ...	66
		Kharoin ...	Ditto ...	42
		Kothar ...	Ditto ...	33
		Newada ...	Ditto ...	40
		Gajrahi ...	Ditto ...	35
		Bijahri ...	Upper Primary (aided).	87
		Birapur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Ramnagar Bhojpur.	Ditto ...	25
		Sheodayalganj ...	Ditto ...	43
		Sarai Khande Rai	Ditto ...	24
		Gahri ...	Ditto ...	39
		Sheora ...	Ditto ...	46
		Shamsherganj ...	Lower Primary (aided).	35
		Ranipur ...	Ditto ...	20
		Ratanganj ...	Ditto ...	26
		Purabgaon ...	Ditto ...	30
		Chhatarpur ...	Ditto ...	23
		Tarapur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Pura Pandit ...	Ditto ...	38
		Lachhmiganj ...	Ditto ...	22
		Sansarpur ...	Ditto ...	29
		Parbatpur Daulatganj.	Ditto ...	42
		Pura Girja Datt	Ditto ...	31
		Isapur (Sanskrit)	Ditto ...	26
		Sarai Khande Rai	Girls' Lower Primary (aided).	17
	Ateha ...	Ateha ...	Upper Primary	68
		Udaipur ...	Ditto ...	42
		Babupur ...	Ditto ...	63
		Pindaria ...	Lower Primary	27
		Raha Tikar ...	Ditto ...	23
		Ranki ...	Ditto ...	63
		Rajapur ...	Upper Primary (aided).	33
		Paranipur ...	Ditto ...	25
		Darra ...	Lower Primary (aided).	21
		Chahin ...	Ditto ...	28
		Kumbhapur (Sanskrit).	Ditto ...	40
Patti ...	Patti ...	Oraiyadih ...	Upper Primary	66
		Pirthiganj ...	Ditto ...	79
		Dalippur ...	Ditto ...	116
		Dehlupur ...	Ditto ...	45

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1903—*(continued)*.

III.—PRIMARY—*(continued)*.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Patti—*(concluded)*.	Patti—*(concluded)*.	Barhupur ...	Upper Primary	58
		Raniganj ...	Ditto ...	108
		Kondhaur ...	Ditto ...	47
		Saifabad ...	Ditto ...	50
		Gaura Station ...	Ditto ...	59
		Samradih ...	Ditto ...	60
		Sangramganj ...	Ditto ...	66
		Amanpur ...	Lower Primary	29
		Atarsand ...	Ditto ...	28
		Bela Rampur ...	Ditto ...	22
		Panwara ...	Ditto ...	38
		Pura Patti ...	Ditto ...	39
		Tala ...	Ditto ...	24
		Jamtali ...	Ditto ...	35
		Jagnipur ...	Ditto ...	30
		Dafra ...	Ditto .	17
		Sonpura ...	Ditto ...	38
		Sultanpur ...	Ditto ...	68
		Sarkhelpur ...	Ditto ...	30
		Gaura Muafi ...	Ditto ...	37
		Naurehra ...	Ditto ...	27
		Garapur Rendi ...	Ditto ...	28
		Sheogarh Adharganj.	Ditto ...	60
		Kalimuradpur ...	Ditto ...	45
		Madhpur ...	Upper Primary (aided).	37
		Bahupur ...	Ditto ...	15
		Ramganj ...	Ditto ...	27
		Sonpura ...	Ditto ...	23
		Sitlaganj ...	Ditto ...	44
		Sagra Jagatganj	Ditto ...	33
		Amargarh ...	Lower Primary (aided).	36
		Sarai Madhai ...	Ditto ...	27
		Sheoratanganj ...	Ditto ...	23
		Mahraura ...	Ditto ...	29
		Asapur ...	Ditto ...	29
		Chandauka ...	Ditto ...	22
Kunda ...	Bihar ...	Dahiawan ...	Upper Primary	37
		Derwa ...	Ditto ..	66
		Gopalganj ...	Ditto ...	29
		Namdeopur ...	Ditto ...	63
		* Nauriha ..	Ditto ..	34
		* Tikaria khurd...	Ditto ...	36
		* Jamethi ...	Ditto ...	17
		* Tajuddinpur ..	Ditto ...	27
		* Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	28

* Maintained by Court of Wards, Bhadri estate.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1903—*(continued)*.

IV.—PRIMARY—*(continued)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.	Average attendance.
Kunda—*(concluded)*.	Bihar—*(concluded)*.	Benti ...	Lower Primary	12
		Chakaund ...	Ditto ...	35
		Rajapur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Shakardaha ...	Ditto ...	14
		Laru ...	Ditto ...	20
		Kanawan ...	Ditto ...	28
		*Bhawanpur ...	Ditto ...	15
		*Dharupur ...	Ditto ...	10
		*Mohiuddinnagar	Ditto ...	25
		*Kurahi ...	Ditto ...	10
		Ibrahimpur ...	Upper Primary (aided).	45
		Shamspur ...	Ditto ...	17
		Karampur ...	Lower Primary (aided).	32
		Narsinghpur	Ditto ...	21
		Parewa Narainpur	Ditto ...	15
	Dhingwas ...	Goghar ...	Upper Primary	18
		Chaurang ...	Ditto ...	56
		Dhingwas ...	Lower Primary	35
		Ausanganj ...	Ditto ...	38
		Raigarh ...	Ditto ...	21
		Pawansi ...	Ditto ...	34
		Tilokpur ...	Ditto ...	29
		Gujwar ...	Upper Primary (aided).	21
		Goghar (Sanskrit)	Private ...	25
	Rampur ...	Dharupur ...	Upper Primary	8
		Lalganj ...	Ditto ...	57
		Narainpur ...	Ditto ...	48
		Amawan ...	Lower Primary	39
		Agai ..	Ditto ...	21
		Rampur ...	Ditto ...	34
		Raipur ..	Ditto ...	33
		Sangramgarh ...	Ditto ...	35
		Araun ...	Ditto ...	60
		Belha ...	Upper Primary (aided).	35
		Raja Tara ...	Ditto ...	36
		Dulapur ...	Ditto ...	28
	Manikpur ...	Gutni ...	Upper Primary	14
		Manikpur ...	Ditto ...	61
		Nawabganj ...	Ditto ...	39
		Gutni ...	Ditto (Girls')	18
		Asthan ...	Lower Primary	15
		Lawana ...	Ditto ...	26
		Bandera ...	Lower Primary (aided).	15
		Kaswapur ...	Ditto ...	26

* Maintained by Court of Wards, Bhadri estate.

ROADS, 1904.

	Miles.	Furlongs.
A.—PROVINCIAL.		
(i) Allahabad to Partabgarh and Fyzabad	23	0
(ii) Approach roads at Sultanpur road and Partabgarh stations.	1	0
Total ...	24	0
B.—LOCAL.		
I.—First class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Partabgarh to Rai Bareli (*vide III, i*)	11	3
(ii) Partabgarh to Akbarpur (*vide III, ii*)	13	2
(iii) Partabgarh to Katra Gulab Singh (*vide IV, i*) ...	4	4
(iv) Partabgarh to Raniganj (*vide V, ii*)	0	6
(v) Kalakankar to Alapur	1	4
(vi) Sagra Bandh road...	1	1
(vii) Approach to Gaura station	0	3
(viii) Approach to Dandupur station	0	1
Total ...	33	0
II.—First class roads, metalled, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Partabgarh to Gauriganj (*vide V, i*)	5	6
III.—Second class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Partabgarh to Salon and Rai Bareli (*vide I, i*) ...	16	7
(ii) Partabgarh to Akbarpur (*vide I, ii*)	10	2
(iii) Rai Bareli to Allahabad	22	7
(iv) Partabgarh to Sirathu	38	0
(v) Lucknow, Sultanpur and Jaunpur	3	2
(vi) Sultanpur to Parshadepur	8	0
(vii) Patti to Raniganj	13	4
(viii) Ateha to Jalesarganj	19	0
(ix) Alapur to Lala Bazár	4	6
Total ...	136	4
IV.—Second class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Partabgarh to Katra Gulab Singh (*vide I, iii*) ...	13	4
(ii) Lalganj to Manikpur	23	0
(iii) Salon to Jahanabad	27	7
(iv) Gutnighat to Inhauna *viá* Kunda	16	0
(v) Kunda to Benti	3	7
Total ...	84	2
V.—Fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.	Miles.	Feet.
(i) Partabgarh to Gauriganj and Amethi (*vide II, i*) ...	8	2
(ii) Partabgarh to Raniganj and Badshahpur (*vide I, iv*)	22	1
(iii) Sangramgarh to Ganjsiari	31	7
(iv) Patti to Birahimpurghat and Kadipur	12	4
(v) Bhadri to Sangethighat	6	4
(vi) Hathgaon to Lalgopalganj	4	1
(vii) Maharajpur to Anipur	3	1
Total ...	88	4

ROADS, 1904—*(concluded.)*

VI.—Sixth class roads, cleared only.	Miles.	Feet.
(i) Partabgarh to Pirthiganj	16	3
(ii) Partabgarh to Kalka	12	5
(iii) Partabgarh to Sakra	9	6
(iv) Partabgarh to Paraya Nala	4	0
(v) Raniganj to Ganjsiari	7	7
(vi) Patti to Pirthiganj	6	3
(vii) Patti to Sakra	9	5
(viii) Patti to Raja Bazár	9	2
(ix) Kunda to Sangramgarh	9	4
(x) Kunda to Derwa	15	7
(xi) Derwa to Bhowalpur	10	3
(xii) Dhingwas to Bihar	12	0
(xiii) Bihar to Dahiawan	8	4
(xiv) Lawana to Murassapur	7	6
(xv) Amethi to Goghar	26	0
(xvi) Rahwai to Purnemau	3	7
(xvii) Rahwai to Manikpur	9	3
(xviii) Purnemau to Singraur	7	0
(xix) Bhitara to Dahiawan	12	4
(xx) Sagra to Katra Gulab Singh	17	6
(xxi) Atcha to Karahia	9	3
(xxii) Sariawan to Sangipur	17	6
Total ...	224	4
GRAND TOTAL ...	616	4

FERRIES, 1904.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	River.	Ferry.	Management.
Partabgarh	Partábgarh.	Chamraura...	Chilbila ...	District Board, Partabgarh.
Patti ...	Patti ...	Gumti ...	Birahimpur ...	Ditto.
		Do. ...	Mahrura ...	Ditto.
Kunda ...	Manikpur	Ganges ...	Kalakankar ...	District Board, Allahabad.
		Do. ...	Manikpur ...	Ditto.
		Do. ...	Gutni ...	Ditto.
	Bihar ...	Do. ...	Karenti ...	Ditto.
		Do. ...	Sangethighat...	Ditto.
		Do. ...	Jahanabad ...	Ditto.

POST-OFFICES, 1904.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Office.	Class.	Management.
Partabgarh	Partabgarh	Partabgarh ...	Head-office.	Imperial.
		Partabgarh town ...	Sub-office.	
		MacAndrewganj ...	Ditto.	
		Mandhata ...	Ditto.	
		Jethwara ...	Ditto.	
		Kethawar ...	Ditto.	
		Chitpalgarh ...	Branch office.	
		Garwara ...	Ditto.	
		Sagra	Ditto.	
		Bishnathganj ...	Ditto.	
		Antu	Ditto.	
		Nawabganj ...	Ditto.	
	Atcha ...	Sangipur ...	Sub-office.	
		Rajapur ...	Branch office.	
Patti ...	Patti ...	Patti	Sub-office.	
		Hanumanganj ...	Ditto.	
		Raniganj ...	Ditto.	
		Bela Rampur ...	Branch office.	
		Dalippur ...	Ditto.	
		Gaura station ...	Ditto.	
		Jamtali	Ditto.	
		Kondhaur ...	Ditto.	
		Oraiyadih ...	Ditto.	
		Saifabad ...	Ditto.	
		Sarai Madhai ...	Ditto.	
		Sitlaganj ...	Ditto.	
		Kodhwa Amargarh ...	Ditto.	
Kunda ...	Bihar ...	Kunda	Sub-office.	
		Bihar	Branch office.	
		Derwa	Ditto.	
		Bhadri	Ditto.	
		Benti	Ditto.	
		Gopalganj ...	Ditto.	
	Manikpur	Kalakankar ...	Sub-office.	
		Manikpur ...	Branch office.	
		Gutni	Ditto.	
		Lawana	Ditto.	
		Murassapur ...	Ditto.	
		Nawabganj ...	Ditto.	
	Dhingwas	Raigarh ...	Ditto.	
	Rampur...	Lalganj ...	Sub-office.	
		Sangramgarh ...	Ditto.	
		Kaithaula ...	Branch office.	
		Jalesarganj (Dharupur).	Ditto.	

MARKETS, 1904.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of bazár.	Market days
Partabgarh.	Partabgarh.	Bela	MacAndrewganj...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Ranjitpur ...	Nawabganj ...	Daily.
		Bahlolpur ...	Sahibganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Bhuindaha ...	Pirthiganj ...	Ditto.
		Sarai Nahar Rai ...	Lachhmiganj ...	Ditto.
		Purabgaon ...	Kithawar ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Pur Khusai ...	Jagmohanganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Rajgarh	Girdhariganj ...	Ditto.
		Kothar	Bilasganj ...	Ditto.
		Mandhata ...	Lalganj ...	Ditto.
		Sundarpur ...	Babuganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Newari	Bazar Newari ...	Sunday and Tuesday.
		Ajgara	Raniganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Dandupur ...	Bhurahi Bazár ...	Ditto.
		Dih Mehdi ...	Babuganj ...	Ditto.
		Ghatampur ...	Sheodayalganj ...	Ditto.
		Righi	Babuganj ...	Ditto.
		Chamrupur ...	Shamsherganj ...	Thursday and Saturday.
		Sindhaur... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Saharua	Bishnathganj ...	Tuesday and Friday.
	Atcha.	Ambhi	Ambhi ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Rahua	Lalganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Kumbhi Diha ...	Kumbhi Diha ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Rajapur	Durgaganj ...	Monday and Friday.
Patti.	Patti.	Aurangabad ...	Aurangabad ...	Ditto.
		Aurain	Aurain ...	Ditto.
		Dhedhui	Babuganj ...	Ditto.
		Karam	Karam ...	Ditto.
		Rampur Kurmiyan ...	Pirthiganj ...	Ditto.
		Ramaipur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Kansa Patti ...	Gajadharganj ...	Ditto.
		Keora Kalan ...	Keora bazár ...	Ditto.
		Dafra	Dafra ...	Ditto.
		Ramapur ...	Ramapur ...	Ditto.
		Ramganj ...	Ramganj ...	Ditto.
		Ditto	Thakurganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Thagwa	Thagwa ...	Ditto.
		Pura Pande ...	Diwanganj ...	Ditto.

MARKETS, 1904—*(continued)*.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of bazár.	Market days.
Patti—*(concluded)*.	Patti—*(concluded)*.	Daidih	Lalganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Kaneora	Kaneora ...	Ditto.
		Sultanpur ...	Bhagwantganj ...	Ditto.
		Jamtali	Diwanganj ...	Ditto.
		Ditto	Jamtali bazár ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Oraiyadih ...	Oraiyadih ...	Ditto.
		Dalippur... ...	Dalippur ...	Ditto.
		Bhanipur ...	Dayalganj ...	Ditto
		Rampur Bela ...	Bazár Bela ...	Ditto.
		Katra Daya Ram ...	Ramganj ...	Ditto.
		Mandura... ...	Raniganj ...	Ditto.
		Mawar Khas ...	Adharganj ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Sarsatpur ...	Sarsatpur ...	Ditto.
		Sonahi	Sonahi ...	Ditto.
		Kandhai Madhpur ...	Hanumanganj ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Karanpur ...	Sitlaganj ...	Ditto.
		Sandaura... ...	Hariharganj ...	Ditto.
		Dehlupur ...	Sheoganj ...	Ditto.
		Rasetipur ...	Raniganj ...	Ditto.
		Bichaur	Bazár Jagnipur...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Thahipur ...	Sangramganj ...	Ditto.
		Dasrathpur ...	Dasrathpur ...	Ditto.
		Bahdawal Kalan ...	Bahdawal ...	Ditto.
		Dhansar	Raniganj ...	Ditto.
		Panwara	Panwara ...	Ditto.
		Kumhiya ...	Kiratganj ...	Ditto.
		Sakra	Jagatganj ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Sheogarh Adharganj,	Bindaganj ...	Ditto.
		Barhupur ...	Barhupur ...	Ditto.
		Naubasta Dharampur,	Ramratanganj ...	Ditto.
		Arar	Sheoratanganj ...	Wednesday and Friday.
Kunda.	Bihar.	Aidaha Purab ...	Lachhmanganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Dahiawan ...	Dahiawan ...	Ditto.
		Shakardiha ...	Bishnathganj ...	Ditto.
		Piranagar ...	Piranagar ...	Ditto.
		Rajapur	Rajapur ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Kusahil	Nasirganj ...	Ditto.
		Danyalpur ...	Lachhmanganj ...	Sunday and Tuesday.
		Kurand	Bazár ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Nindura	Lalganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.

MARKETS, 1904—*(concluded)*

Tahsíl.	Par-gana.	Village.	Name of bazár.	Market days.
Kunda—*(concluded)*.	Dhingwas.	Dhangarh ...	Ausanganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Raigarh	Ahladganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Bhawaniganj ...	Bhawaniganj ...	Monday and Friday.
	Rampur.	Amawan	Amawan ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Bhagdara ...	Bazár Ranmast Singh ...	Ditto.
		Kaithaula ...	Khasganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Bhojpur ...	Ramganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Dharupur ...	Jalesarganj ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Manikpur.	Aimma Raje ...	Shahabad (Manikpur).	Ditto.
		Asthan	Yusufganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Tilokchandpur ...	Sheoganj ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Barenda	Barenda ...	Ditto.
		Bamhanpur ...	Bamhanpur ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Bhadeon	Bhadeon ...	Ditto.

FAIRS, 1904.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of Fair.	Date.
Partabgarh.	Partab-garh.	Sandwa Chandika.	Chandika Debi,	Chait and Kuar Sudi 8th and 9th and every Tuesday.
		Bhowalpur ...	Mahadeo ...	Badi 13th of every month.
		Banbirkachh ...	Panchosiddh ...	Every Tuesday.
		Sundarpur ...	Shivaji ...	Phagun Badi 13th.
		Seora ...	Seora Bhawani,	Chait and Kuar Sudi 8th.
		Kathwara ...	Kathwar-Bhawani.	Every Monday and Thursday.
		Naubasta ...	Maidha Bhawani.	Ditto.
		Gonda ...	Ashtbhuja Debi,	Chait and Kuar Sudi 8th and 9th.
		Niwari ...	Kaunuka ...	Jeth Badi 10th, and every Tuesday.
		Kumbapur ...	Ghuisar Nath,	Phagun Badi 13th.
	Ateha ...	Sangipur ...	Bhairon ...	Ditto.
Patti.	Patti.	Yahiapur ...	Bilkhar Nath,	Badi 13th of every month.
		Ramganj ...	Sitakund ...	Chait Sudi 9th.
		Parasrampur ...	Chauharja Debi,	Chait and Kuar Sudi 8th and 9th, and every Monday.
		Durga Debi ...	Durga Debi ...	Ditto.
Kunda.	Bihar...	Kunda ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th.
		Sabalgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Majhilgaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Bhao ...	Bhairon ...	Every Tuesday.
		Bhiti ...	Kamasin Bhawani.	Chait and Kuar Sudi 8th and every Monday.
	Manikpur	Manikpur ...	Ganga Ashnan	Kartik Puranmashi.
		Ditto ...	Jwala Mukhi Debi.	Asarh Badi 8th.
		Chaukaparpur,	Betiyan ...	First Thursday in Aghan.

FAIRS, 1904—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Village.	Name of Fair.	Date.
Kunda.	Rampur	Rampur ...	Miyan-ka-mela,	First day of Jeth.
		Sarai Jagat Singh.	Anandi Debi ...	Chait and Kuar Sudi 8th.
		Salempur-Bhadnipur.	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 10th.
		Araon ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th.
		Amawan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Pura Harkishn Dube.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Sangramgarh...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Salehpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Narainpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Dharupur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
		Lohangpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

List of Taluqdars holding land in the Partabgarh District, 1904.

Number.	Taluqa.	Name of taluqdar.	Caste.	Pargana.	Villages. Whole.	Villages. Mahals.	Revenue.
							Rs.
1	Rampur Dharupur ...	Raja Rampal Singh	Bisen ...	Rampur, Manikpur	206	1	1,33,794
2	Bahlolpur	Raja Bhairon Bakhsh Singh ...	Sombansi ...	Partabgarh ...	64	17	35,875
3	Tiloi (Mustafabad) ...	Raja Bishnath Saran Singh ...	Kanhpuria ...	Ateha ...	28	...	32,293
4	Parhat	Rani Dharmraj Kunwar ...	Durgbansi ...	Patti	15	5	7,990
5	Nurpur (Chitpalgarh) ...	Rani Dilraj Kunwar	Sombansi ...	Partabgarh ...	11	6	7,375
6	Kaithaula	Rani Jaibans Kunwar	Kanhpuria ...	Rampur ...	30	...	19,605
7	Umri	Raja Jagat Bahadur Singh ...	Bilkharia ...	Partabgarh	9	...	5,321
8	Qila Partabgarh ...	Raja Partab Bahadur Singh ...	Sombansi ...	Partábgarh, Patti, Bihar.	117	57	78,918
9	Raipur-Bichaur ...	Thakurain Balraj Kunwar ...	Bachgoti ...	Patti	35	3	23,906
		Thakurain Sultan Kunwar ...	Ditto ..	Do.	7	37	16,530
		Har Shankar Parshad	Ditto ...	Do.	...	11	3,375
		Har Shankar Parshad ... ... Thakurain Sultan Kunwar ...	Ditto ...	Do.	1	...	675
10	Adharganj (Dalippur) ...	Rai Amarpal Singh	Ditto ...	Do.	107	54	70,841
11	Bhadri	Rai Krishn Parshad Singh ...	Bisen ...	Bihar, Dhingwas, Manikpur.	91	6	95,267
12	Patti Saifabad, Hissa XI ...	Thakurain Gajraj Kunwar ...	Bachgoti ...	Patti	146	65	79,570
13	Ditto ditto IX ...	Thakurain Chhabraj Kunwar ...	Ditto ...	Do.	89	63	66,464
14	Panwasi (Dhingwas) ...	Lal Sheo Partab Bahadur Singh ...	Bisen ...	Dhingwas, Bihar ...	94	...	54,330
15	Kandhai Madhpur ...	Bindeshri Bakhsh Singh ...	Bachgoti ...	Patti	10	22	7,070
		Chauharja Bakhsh Singh ...	Ditto ...	Do.	4	4	2,425
		Shankar Bakhsh Singh... ...	Ditto ...	Do.	6	21	4,163
		Baijnath Parshad Singh ...	Ditto ...	Do.	8	21	4,424
		Thakurain Subhraj Kunwar ...	Ditto ...	Do.	8	12	4,204
		Parsiddh Narain Singh... ...	Ditto ...	Do.	...	2	515
		Parsiddh and Chauharja Bakhsh ...	Ditto ...	Do.	...	1	360
		Joint property	...	Do.	8	2	3,761
16	Umar Madhpur ...	Jagannath Bakhsh Singh ...	Bachgoti ...	Do.	3	13	1,428

List of Taluqdars holding land in the Partabgarh District, 1904—(concluded).

Number.	Taluqa.	Name of taluqdar.	Caste.	Pargana.	Villages. Whole.	Villages. Mahals.	Revenue.
							Rs.
17	Kundrajit, Bargaon* ...	Lal Raghuraj Singh	Bisen ...	Bihar	19	27	24,460
	Ditto Tajpur ...	Lal Ram Kinkar Singh... ...	Do. ...	Do.	13	14	14,546
	Ditto Kanti ...	Lal Chandarpal Singh	Do. ...	Do.	10	14	13,760
	Ditto Autarpur ...	Joint property	...	Do.	8	12	10,075
18	Dandikachh	Babu Dan Bahadur Pal Singh ...	Surajbansi ...	Partabgarh ...	30	7	18,390
19	Tikari (Ateha) ...	Babu Ganga Bakhsh Singh	Kanhpuria ...	Ateha	3	...	2,956
20	Dhangarh, Hissa IX ...	Jagdis Bahadur Singh	Bisen ...	Dhingwas ...	18	10	10,385
	Ditto do. VII ...	Chhatardhari Singh	Do. ...	Ditto ...	11	9	7,830
	Ditto joint ...	Jagdis Bahadur and Chhatardhari ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	4	6	3,785
21	Oraiyadih	Diwan Rudra Partab Singh ...	Bachgoti ...	Patti	53	2	22,698
22	Daryapur	Satya Narain Pal Singh ...	Ditto ...	Do.	9	1	4,602
		Thakurain Dilraj Kunwar ...	Ditto ...	Do.	...	1	125
		Rai Amarpal Singh (Adharganj) ...	Ditto ...	Do.	...	1	60
		Jang Bahadur Singh (Siwaiya) ...	Ditto ...	Do.	1	1	393
		Kishanpal Singh (Gaura) ...	Ditto ...	Do.	1	...	1,087
		Raghunath Singh (Tikaita) ...	Ditto ...	Do.	1	...	110
		Baijnath Singh (Kalipur) ...	Ditto ...	Do.	...	1	80
23	Dahiawan	Babu Randhir Singh ...	Bisen ...	Bihar	10	...	10,280
24	Sheikhpur Chauras ...	Thakur Sarabdawan Singh ...	Do. ...	Do.	9	...	6,280
25	Domipur	Babu Jagmohan Singh	Sombansi ...	Partabgarh ...	48	3	26,095
26	Pirthiganj	Nagendra Bahadur Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	32	...	14,562
27	Baispur	Babuain Harnath Kunwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	29	...	20,455
28	Sujakhar	Babuain Sukhraj Kunwar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	32	1	9,670
29	Isanpur	Thakur Raghuraj Singh ...	Bachgoti ...	Patti	15	...	6,090
30	Antu	Babu Surajpal Singh	Bilkharia ...	Partabgarh, Patti...	5	...	5,256
31	Athgawan	Lal Bahadur Singh	Bachgoti ...	Patti	5	2	2,855
32	Umrar	Balwant Singh	Kanhpuria ...	Ateha	5	1	3,660
33	Rajapur	Lal Sripat Singh	Ditto ...	Do.	8	2	7,865

* The figure include Shamspur, now owned by others.

PEDIGREE OF THE SOMBANSIS, I.

LAKHAN SEN.

- Gohanwardeo.
  - Udhrandeo.
    - Bikram Sah.
      - Three generations.
        - Makrand Sah.
          - Sah Mal.
            - Nine generations.
              - Daljit Singh.
                - Balbhaddar Singh = *Sukhraj Kunwar* (Sujakhar).
                - Bikramajit Singh.
          - Udai Karan (Gauradand).
    - Gandhardeo.
      - Five generations.
        - Sangram Sah.
          - Khem Karan (Gonda).
          - Rup Narain (Ranjitpur-Chilbila).
- Maluk Singh.
- R. Jait Singh, d. 1328.
  - R. Kanh Deo, d. 1354.
    - R. Prithvi Singh, d. 1377.
      - R. Lodh Singh.
        - R. Sultan Sah, d. 1442.
          - R. Maniar Sah, d. 1464.
            - R. Ghatamdeo, d. 1478.
              - R. Sangram Sah, d. 1494.
                - R. Ram Chandra, d. 1526.
                  - R. Lachhmi Narain, d. 1579.
                    - R. Tej Singh, d. 1628.
                      - R. Partab Singh, d. 1682.
                        - R. Jaisinghdeo, d. 1719.
                          - R. Chhatardhari Singh, d. 1735.
                            - R. Pirthipat Singh d. 1754.
                              - R. Duniapat Singh, d. 1759.
                                - Sarup Singh.
                                  - Sripat Singh.
                                    - Daughter = *Dan Bahadur Pal Singh* (Dandikachh).
                              - R. Bahadur Singh, d. 1818.
                                - R. Shamsher Bahadur, d. 1854 (adopted).
                                  - R. Bijai Badadur, d. 1886.
                                  - *Bhairon Bakhsh* (Bahlolpur).
                              - Mohkam Singh.
                                - Bakhtawar Singh.
                                  - Beni Parshad Singh.
                                    - Hardat Singh.
                                      - Shankar Parshad.
                                        - *Nagendra Bahadur Singh* (Pirthiganj).
                            - Hindupat Singh (Sarfaraz Ali Khan).
                - Sujan Sah (*vide* II).
            - Murar Singh (*vide* II).

PEDIGREE OF THE SOMBANSIS, II.

RAJA MANIAR SAH (*Vide* I).

- R. Ghatamdeo.
  - R. Sangram Sah.
    - R. Ram Chandra (*vide* I).
    - Sujan Sah.
      - Gambhir Sah.
        - Ajab Singh.
        - Lok Singh.
          - Narain Singh.
            - Dina Rai.
              - Baz Bahadur.
              - Mihrban Singh.
                - Surnam Singh.
                  - R. Sheoratan Singh.
                    - R. Dhir Singh, d. 1849.
                      - R. Chitpal Singh, d. 1901 = *R. Dilraj Kunwar* (Chitpalgarh).
                  - Gulab Singh.
                - Abhiman Singh.
                  - Bhairon Bakhsh.
                  - Audhan Singh.
                    - Sarabjit Singh.
                    - Raja Ajit Singh, d. 1889.
                    - Bishnath Singh.
                      - Sitla Bakhsh Singh.
                        - Sukhdeo Singh.
                        - Jagdeo Singh.
                          - Raghunath Parshad.
                          - Anand Bahadur.
                        - *Raja Partab Bahadur Singh* (Qila Partabgarh).
                      - Deomangal Singh.
                        - Three sons.
                  - Umand Singh.
          - Chhatar Singh.
- Murar Singh.
  - Dharmangal Rai.
    - Hirde Sah.
      - Buddh Singh.
        - Durga Bakhsh Singh.
          - Sheo Shankar Singh.
            - Hanuman Bakhsh Singh.
              - *Jagmohan Singh* (Domipur).
  - Ranjit Singh.
    - Himmat Singh.
      - Maha Singh.
        - Bhawani Singh.
          - Pancham Singh.
            - Umed Singh.
              - Daljit Singh.
                - Sultanat Bahadur.
                  - Bajrang Bahadur = *Harnath Kunwar* (Baispur).

PEDIGREE OF THE BISENS.

- **RAI HUM.**
  - Purandar Rai.
    - Rai Gopal.
      - Rai Ragho.
        - Rai Askaran (five generations).
          - Rai Shiam Singh.
            - Rai Sangram Singh.
              - Rai Bhao Singh.
                - Rai Khushal Singh.
                  - Rai Balwant Singh.
                    - Lal Barisal Singh.
                      - Raja Hanwant Singh (adopted).
                        - Partab Singh, d. 1858.
                        - Daughter.
                          - *Raja Rampal Singh* (Rampur-Dharupur).
        - Kashi, (Dhingwas) (five generations).
          - Chain Singh.
            - Ausan Singh.
              - Debi Singh, d. 1808.
                - Raghunath Singh, d. 1842.
                  - Pirthipal.
                  - Sheopal.
                  - Sitla Bakhsh, d. 1893.
                    - Son.
                      - *Lal Jagdis Bahadur S.* (Dhangarh Hissa IX).
                  - Shankar Singh.
                    - *Lal Sheo Partab* adopted by Janki Kunwar (Dhingwas).
                      - *Lal Chatardhari Singh* (Dhangarh, Hissa VII).
              - Jagannath Singh.
            - Risal Singh.
              - Jham Singh, d. 1824.
                - Bhawani Singh.
                - Bam Singh.
                - Mihrban.
                - Mahipal Singh.
        - Khem Karan (Bihar).
          - Lal Sah.
            - Jit Singh.
              - Daljit Singh.
                - Zalim Singh.
                  - Jagmohan Singh, d. 1834.
                    - Amarnath Singh (adopted).
                      - Jagat Bahadur Singh (adopted).
                        - Sarabjit Singh (adopted).
                          - *Rai Krishn Partab Singh* (Bhadri).
          - Kalyan Sah.
            - Joghar Rai (Kundrajit).
            - Himmat Sah (Dahiawan).
            - Darshan Sah (Sheikhpur-Chauras).

PEDIGREE OF THE BACHGOTIS—I.

- **BARIAR SINGH.**
  - Asal Rai (Asal in Sultanpur).
  - Ghunghe (Rajwars).
  - Ghatamdeo (Mahrupur).
  - Raj Singh.
    - Asre Singh (Dera and Meopur).
    - Rup Singh (Hasanpur).
    - Chakarsen.
      - Bahubar (Atarsand).
      - Goshain Singh (Jalalpur-Bilkhar).
        - Hamir Deo (Sirsi).
        - Karanpal (Ujhla).
        - Lakhansen (Hirdharpur).
        - Harbans Rai, (Jalalpur-Bilkhar).
          - Dingar Singh (Dalippur).
            - Khem Chand.
              - Bharat Rai.
                - Gobind Rai.
                  - Ram Chand Singh.
                    - Sujan Rai.
                      - Gaj Singh.
                        - Rai Buddh Singh, d. 1775.
                          - Rai Bhawani Singh.
                            - Rai Mihrban Singh.
                              - R. Bindeshwari Bakhsh, d. 1824.
                              - R. Chauharja Bakhsh, d. 1844.
                              - R. Sitla Bakhsh, d. 1852.
                                - R. Kalka Bakhsh, d. 1858.
                                - R. Madho Parshad Singh.
                                  - *Rai Amarpal Singh* (Adharganj-Dalippur).
                        - Baz Bahadur (Dariapur).
              - Ganesh Singh (Rasuiyan).
                - Madho Singh (Isanpur)
                  - five generations.
                    - Subhao Singh.
                      - Ranjit Singh.
                        - Ghisyawan Singh.
                        - Umed Singh.
                          - *Raghunath Singh* (Isanpur).
          - Nahar Singh (Patti) (*vide* II).

PEDIGREE OF THE BACHGOTIS—II.

- NAHAR SINGH (*vide* I).
  - Dula Rai.
    - Basant Rai.
      - Bhagwant Rai.
        - Jagdis Rai.
          - Hirda Singh.
            - Jai Singh Rai.
              - Mitrajit Singh.
                - Dhir Singh.
                  - Sumer Singh.
                    - Amar Singh.
                      - Ranjit Singh, d. 1861 (adopted).*
                        - Ran Bijai Bahadur.
                          - Rajindra Bahadur, = *Gajraj Kunwar* (Patti-Saifabad, Hissa XI).
                    - Zabar Singh.
                      - Randhir Singh † (adopted).
                        - *Indarpal Singh* (adopted). = *Chhabraj Kunwar* (Patti-Saifabad, Hissa IX).
                - Bhir Singh.
                  - Daswant Singh.
                    - Ram Bakhsh.
                      - Sheo Singh.
                        - Pirthipal Singh.
                          - Sarabjit Singh.
                            - Harmangal Singh.
                              - *Rudra Partab Singh* (Oraiyadih).
            - Ugarsen (Raipur-Bichaur) (*vide* III).
            - Piran Singh (Dasrathpur), (*vide* III).
            - Fateh Singh (Madhpur), (*vide* III).
            - Chain Singh.
              - Sheo Parshad Singh.
                - Abhiman Singh.
                  - Gurdat Singh.
                    - Hindupat Singh.
                      - Drigbijai Singh.
                        - *Lal Bahadur Singh* (Athgawan).
            - Beni Singh, d. s. p.
            - Kanh Singh, d. s. p.

* Son of Diwan Pirthipal Singh of Oraiyadih. | † Son of Rai Pirthipal Singh of Raipur-Bichaur.

PEDIGREE OF THE BACHGOTIS—III.

HIRDA SINGH (*vide* II).

- Ugarsen (Raipur Bichaur).
  - Six generations.
    - Rai Zorawar Singh.
      - Rai Zabar Singh.
        - Rai Pirthipal Singh, d. 1866.
          - Rai Jagmohan Singh.
            - *Rai Jagatpal Singh* (Raipur-Bichaur, Hissa XI, and Dasrathpur).
          - Drigbijai Singh.
            - *Har Shankar Parshad* (Birahimpur).
          - Bisheshwar Bakhsh = *Balraj Kunwar* (Raipur-Bichaur, Hissa IX).
          - Randhir Singh (adopted by Zabar Singh of Patti Saifabad).
- Piran Singh (Dasrathpur).
  - Three generations.
    - Hanuman Singh.
- Fateh Singh (Madhpur).
  - Beni Parshad, d. s. p.
  - Hindu Singh.
    - Dalganjan Singh.
      - Bhir Singh.
        - Hanuman.
      - Indar Singh.
        - Sheo Dayal.
      - Gambhir Singh.
        - Debi Singh.
          - Jagat Narain.
            - Debi Singh.
            - Dhana Singh.
              - Sitla Bakhsh.
                - *Jagannath Bakhsh.*
                - *Parsiddh Narain.*
              - Lal Bahadur.
                - *Shankar Bakhsh.*
              - Kalka Bakhsh.
                - *Bindeshwari Bakhsh.*
              - Udit Narain.
                - *Baijnath Parshad.*
              - Nageshwar Bakhsh, = *Subhraj Kunwar.*
              - *Chauharja Bakhsh.*
          - Partab Singh.
        - Saltanat Singh.
        - Dunya Singh.
          - Three sons.

GAZETTEER OF PARTABGARH.

INDEX.

A.

B.

L.

M.

N.

O.

P.

Q.

R.

S.